

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CITY COUNCIL

Contract for Central Avenue Sewer Awarded. Resolution For a Storm Sewer.

The city council met in regular session last night, Mayor Kye presiding and all councilmen but Morton present. After minutes were read and approved the following business was transacted.

A notice of the tax levy made by the school board for maintenance of the public schools was read. The levy made by the board is 40 cents on each one hundred dollars and 25 cents on each taxable poll for the special school fund and 25 cents on each hundred dollars and 25 cents on each taxable poll for the tuition fund. The levy was approved by the council.

An ordinance to grant the right and privilege to the Seymour and Brownstown Construction Co. to construct and operate a single track electric line over and along the streets of the city of Seymour. The franchise is for 50 years. The rails to be used are not to weigh less than 50 pounds to the yard. Ordinance provides that the company must put the streets in good repair after the line is constructed and keep them so along and over tracks. If streets occupied by tracks are paved company must pay for paving between tracks and for 18 inches on each side. Electric power or other power approved by council to be used. Poles must be uniform and wires not less than 18 feet from the ground. Speed of cars not more than 12 miles per hour. Fares within city to be five cents, 6 for 25 cents, or 25 for \$1.00, with privilege of transfers. Franchise not exclusive.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

R. F. Buhner, repair work	\$ 2 25
Jas. DeGolyer, 38 1/2 yds. gravel	24 80
J. F. Sierp, St. Com.	18 00
Earl Welsh, labor	12 00
Ed Scheurick, labor	16 20
Newt Spurling, labor	13 50
Chas. Sierp, labor	11 40
Squire Wilson, labor	18 00
Wm. Aufenberg, labor	16 20
Telephone Co.	14 80
Geo. Mascher, repairs	50
Carl Moritz, prisoners ex.	2 96
Volunteer Firemen	13 50
Hodopp Hinery Co., feed.	23 15
J. M. Hamer, sewer pipe	64 35
W. A. Misch, repairs	2 50
Seymour Democrat	5 25
Larkins Chemical Co., disinfectant and 2 pair hand cuffs	21 00
Telephone Co.	1 10
Democratic Sun.	8 00

A petition to the council from the Blish Milling Company asking that a part of Bruce, a strip 20 feet wide on the north side of said street between East street and the P. C. C. & St. L. right of way be vacated. A motion to grant the prayer of the petitioner was adopted. This was followed by the required resolution providing that the said portion of Bruce street be vacated for a period of ten years. The resolution was adopted.

No remonstrance being filed against a local sewer in Block I, Thomas' addition the resolution for that improvement was approved.

A resolution for the construction of a storm sewer from Blish street along Sixth street to Peter's ditch near the west corporation line, per plans and specifications made by the civil engineer. Said sewer to be made of 24 and 30 inch sewer tile and to be done on or before December 1, 1908. Cost of said sewer to be paid out of the sewer fund or bonds be issued and

paid by a levy on the property of the city. Estimated cost \$6,500. Twenty-four and twenty inch tile the engineer said would reduce the cost about \$1,400. After some discussion the resolution was adopted, all voting for it but Ahlert. The clerk was then directed to advertise for bids for said sewer.

The ordinance providing for a tax on itinerant physicians was placed on the second reading. There were no amendments nor discussion on the ordinance.

The gas and electric light ordinance offered some time ago was postponed four weeks.

There was only one bid on the Central avenue sanitary sewer in the Second Ward, that of DeGolyer & Welsh. They proposed to construct the main sewer, 1950 feet, ten inch tile, at 35 cents per lineal foot and 60 cents for each T and Y. The 1685 feet of laterals, eight inch tile at 30 cents per lineal foot, and 45 cents for each T and Y. There being but the one bid and this being below the estimated cost the contract was awarded DeGolyer & Welsh at their bid.

Bids on 30 tons of coal for city were made by A. D. Shields & Co., H. F. White and Mrs. A. W. Mills. Shields' bid on Pocahontas coal was \$3.23, Pittsburgh, \$3.33 and Indiana, \$2.33. Mrs. Mills' bid was \$3.27 for Pocahontas, \$3.25 on Pittsburgh and \$2.28 on Indiana. White's bid on Pittsburgh was \$3.25, Pocahontas \$3.15 and \$2.20 on Indiana. H. F. White's bid being the lowest his was accepted for 30 tons of Pocahontas coal.

Robertson reported that there was some complaint about smoke from the Seymour Saddlery Company's plant. Referred to Robertson and Weaver.

Jackson called attention to the fact that rank weeds were growing on some lots about the city and said they should be cut. This being a matter for the Board of Health to deal with it was left with the board with a suggestion that the weeds be cut and burned.

The garbage question came up for informal discussion. It was the testimony of the councilmen that slops and garbage were not well removed from the city. The garbage contractor or who regularly draws \$150 a month for this work came in for sharp criticism. Finally a motion was adopted to stop pay if work was not more satisfactorily done.

The engineer was instructed to give Fred Thias the grade of an alley between Jackson and McDonald streets from Buckeye west to corporation line.

A motion was adopted to notify Henry Vehlslage to put in curb and gutter along his property on Third street.

After a few other matters of minor importance council adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Praise Old Home.

The people in Indianapolis who were former residents of Jackson, Scott and Jennings counties held their annual reunion and picnic at Brookside Park Sunday. There was a big bunch of them when they got together and they gave evidence of pride for the old home. Capt. W. E. English was the chief speaker, but Judge Shea, of this city, was present and made an address. Emmons Brown, formerly a resident also spoke and was elected one of the vice presidents. Dr. J. R. Anthony was reelected secretary and William Walker, president.

Pains of women, head pains, or any pain stopped in 20 minutes sure, with Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. See full formula on 25c box. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

CITY SCHOOLS

Teachers Chosen and Assigned For Coming School Year.

The School Board and Supt. H. C. Montgomery have filled the vacancies in the teaching force of the city schools and assignments have been made as follows:

High School—Kate F. Andrews, prin., Josephine Abel, Joseph C. Edwards, Frank B. Meseke, Eleuthera V. Davison.

Shields Grades—Elizabeth Reinhart, Emma Alves, Amy B. Roegge, Edna M. Love, Nellie A. Phelan, Edith Fleniken, Kathryn Hinsdale, Blanche Huffman.

Park School—Nina M. Patrick, Sadie B. Frey, prin., Kathryn Short, Maggie Brown.

Laurel St. School—Daisy Alves, Katharine Vosbrink, prin., Nellie Switzer, Margaret Schobert.

Third Ward School—Rose Hirtzel, Margaret Finegan, Addie L. Gasaway, Amanda Baird, prin.

Lynn St. School—D. W. Caine.

Music—Harry C. Gast.

Art—Mina H. Weaver.

Superintendent—H. C. Montgomery.

Monday, September 7, has been set as the date for opening of the public schools.

At 3 o'clock, Friday afternoon, September 4, a general teachers' meeting will be held.

Special examinations will be offered for high school and eighth grade Thursday, September 4, forenoon and afternoon.

Non-resident patrons should arrange for their transfers early and present them upon entering, as teachers are not authorized to enroll such pupils until the transfer has been arranged.

Every common school graduate is entitled to a full high school course if desired and the privilege can be had for the asking. That so many neglect their opportunity is unfortunate and that certain townships are ambitious and successful in high school attainment is giving them a good advertisement.

Satisfactory schools require a combination of good teachers, good pupils and good parents. Teachers must be faithful and well qualified, pupils must do something for themselves or the teacher's work is vain, and patrons are responsible for the attitude of their children towards teachers and schools.

It should be noted that a higher standard of qualification has been set for teachers in the city schools. High school must be graduates of college or high grade normal and grade teachers must have a year professional training after graduation from high school. Mr. Meseke is a graduate of Columbus high school and state normal with some post graduate work. Misses Patrick, Phelan and Gasaway more than comply with the grade requirements. Mr. Gast the supervisor of music, comes from the Central University where he has had charge of the department of music.

Vacancies in the grades have been caused by the death of Miss Keith, leave of absence for Miss Barkman, resignation of Miss Sandau and acceptance of a position in the Indianapolis schools by Miss Margaret Phelan. Without being an applicant Miss Phelan was invited to take the position at Indianapolis at a large increase in salary. The superintendent had visited the schools here and inspected her work.

New Officers Chosen.

Before the close of the annual meeting of the Ohio Falls Holiness Association officers were elected for the next year as follows: President George Green, Jeffersonville, Vice-president J. H. Martin, New Albany, Secretary and Treasurer Dr. M. F. Gerrish, Seymour, directors E. E. McPheeters, New Albany, H. J. Martin, New Albany, J. D. James, Louisville, and W. J. Hart, Westfield, N. J.

In Old Quebec.

W. L. Johnson writes from the old city of Quebec, away up at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river that he and Mrs. Johnson are well and enjoying their trip thoroughly.

Dreamland Tonight.

"Story of a Fisher maiden" "Living Posters." Latest illustrated song "Boydhood Days." By Miss Anna Carter, pictures and song will sure please you.

No Better Today.

The condition of Moses N. Love continues very critical. He has been unconscious ever since he had the stroke of paralysis yesterday.

Boy Badly Wounded.

This afternoon Jesse Lind, of Reddington was shot in the arm and it is feared that amputation will be necessary.

The injured boy is the son of Finn Lind and is about eighteen years old. He had carried his shot gun to the neighboring farm of John Amick and when shot was attempting to enter a door of a corn crib. In some manner the gun caught upon the side of the door and was discharged. The young man received the whole discharge in the back of his arm about four inches below the shoulder and the shot went entirely through his arm.

The boy's father was in the city at the time of the accident and it was with some difficulty that he was found. Dr. Gerrish went out at 3 o'clock to examine the wound. It was reported by the Reddington people this afternoon that the arm was badly injured and it was feared that the arm would have to be amputated.

Small Blaze.

The fire department was called out this morning to extinguish a small fire at L. C. Bacon's residence on N. Mill street.

About 10:30 Mrs. Bacon discovered the flames in the summer kitchen and Mrs. Samuel Baker sent in the alarm. Before the department reached the fire, however, it was out and little damage was done. The fire started by some clothing which was hanging near the gasoline stove, catching fire. The clothing was in such a position that the weather boarding soon ignited and the flames were soon spreading to a basement room. If the fire had been given a little longer start it would undoubtedly have been a serious one. Besides some clothes being burned and slight damage to the house the loss will be small.

S. S. Workers.

To the Jackson Co. Sunday School Association: There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Jackson Co. Sunday School association, composed of the county and township officers, to which is invited pastors and Sunday school superintendents of the county, held at the Epworth League rooms Brownstown M. E. Church Saturday August 29th, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of setting the place for the next Jackson Co Sunday School Convention and any other business to advance the Sunday School Work for the fall and winter months.

W. H. RUSSEL.

Pres. Jackson Co. S. S. Association.

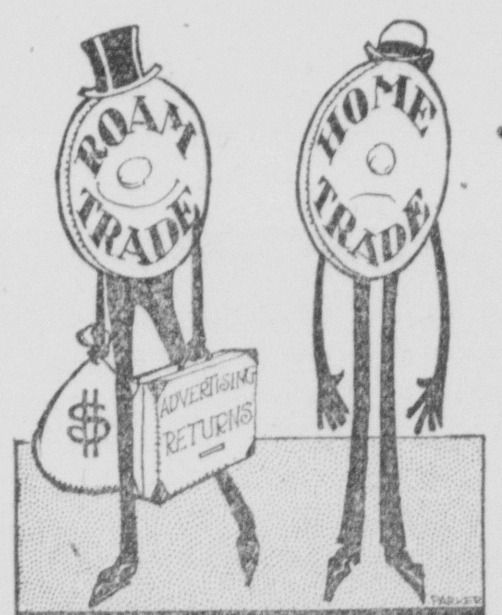
Pneumonia Developed.

The condition of Dr. Fielding Lett is less encouraging today. Pneumonia caused by an injury to the lungs has developed and because of his weak condition the complication is very serious.

Fine large home grown peaches at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per bushel at Cole's Smoke House. a18d

Mrs. Henry C. Bergdoll is reported quite sick today.

Home Trade Versus Roam Trade.



Home trade! Home trade! It's better far than roam trade. So keep your darling dollars in the town. Lend them, spend them. But never, never send them Around the world to wander up and down.

The celebrated American poet who penned those immortal lines might have added a prose footnote to the effect that roam trade will cease when home trade makes the same effort to get business as roam trade makes—in other words, when the home merchant advertises adequately in the home paper.

Did THAT ever occur to you?

TRACTION TALK

Seymour and Brownstown May Be Connected By Trolley.

Steps are being taken now that may culminate in a traction line connecting Seymour and Brownstown. The Seymour and Brownstown Construction Company, a new incorporation, is back of the movement and the people here and at Brownstown hope that the result will be the construction of such a line. The company is composed of Indianapolis and Marion people as well as some local men. These men are convinced that the proposed line would pay. The situation, however, is somewhat peculiar for the reason that the proposed line is too short for large investors and too large for small investors unless there are a great many of such. The hope is to interest as many small investors as possible and in that way finance the enterprise.

An ordinance for a fifty year franchise was presented to the city council Monday night by the company. This asks for the right and privilege of constructing and operating an electric line over and along the city streets. This franchise will come up on second reading at next council meeting. Some of the men connected with the enterprise are experienced in railroad building and they give assurance that with proper support the road will be completed within a year. Surveyors may be at work within a week.

Call For Convention.

The republicans of Jackson Co. will meet in their respective townships at the places designated below on Saturday August 29th at 1:30 for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the county convention to be held in Brownstown, Tuesday September 1st at 11 a. m.

Each township being entitled to the following delegates and alternates:

Brownstown 18 delegates 18 alternates meet at Brownstown.

Jackson 72 delegates 72 alternates meet at Seymour.

Salt Creek 13 delegates 13 alternates meet at Houston.

Hamilton 11 delegates 11 alternates meet at Cortland.

Redding 9 delegates 9 alternates meet at Rockford.

Carr 14 delegates 14 alternates meet at Medora.

Driftwood 9 delegates 9 alternates meet at Vallonia.

Grassy Fork 7 delegates 7 alternates meet at Tampico.

Vernon 21 delegates 21 alternates meet at Crothersville.

Owen 14 delegates 14 alternates meet at Clearspring.

Washington 6 delegates 6 alternates meet at Dudleytown.

Chairman of township conventions will please report names of delegates chosen to county chairman.

Hon. James E. Watson, our candidate for governor, will be present at the county convention and make an address. Not only republicans but the people in general are invited to come and hear him.

T. V. PRUITT,

County Chairman.

It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Then help them don't drug the stomach or stimulate the heart or kidneys. That is wrong. Vitalize these weak inside nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how fast good health will come to you again. Test it and see. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

THE THUNDER MACHINE

Bryan Manufacturing Key Notes for Democratic Spellbinders.

Indianapolis, August 18.—The final copy for the Democratic national campaign text-book will reach the printer by Saturday of this week. John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, a member of the committee that is preparing it, said here today that the book will contain the speeches on the tariff to be delivered by Bryan at Des Moines, Aug. 21, and on the trusts to be delivered at the notification of John W. Kern in Indianapolis on the 25th of this month. Bryan himself is to furnish the cue for the Democratic spellbinders on the two campaign issues which he is said to consider paramount. As soon as the text-book comes from the press it will be distributed to the army of "spellbinders" that is now being organized by the national and state committees. They will be expected to study what Bryan says before they take the stump in behalf of the ticket. Lamb has just returned from a visit with Bryan at Lincoln, where he went over the matter to be printed in the text-book. He also discussed other features of the campaign with him. "I don't think that Bryan will make any speeches from a special car in Indiana this year," said Lamb, "but he will devote some time to this state. He has promised to speak at Terre Haute, but the date has not been fixed. Bryan speaks at Peoria, Ill., Sept. 9, and is to make an address in New York on the 15th of next month. He may arrange to come to Indiana for several speeches between the 9th and 15th, but the matter has not been determined." That he would like to go to the United States senate was not denied by Mr. Lamb, although he is not an avowed candidate at this time. He will not make any announcements regarding his candidacy until he sees whether or not his party is going to control the legislature.

Doubt as where Thomas R. Marshall, nominee for governor, will stand on the local option issue during the campaign has been removed by him in a statement just issued in which he declares that he will stick to his own platform, which advocates the township and ward unit. "If I thought," said he, "that county local option would be a more effective temperance measure than township local option, I would tell the people of Indiana so in pretty quick time, but I would resign my place on the Democratic ticket. The Democrat who believes that the liquor business should be abolished entirely, should not vote for me; he should vote the Prohibitionist ticket. If there is a member of my party in Indiana who believes that the liquor business should be abolished entirely he should not vote for me; he can conscientiously do nothing but support the Prohibition ticket; the only party which is committed to such a policy." The statement was called forth by publication of rumors that Marshall, in his second keynote speech, at Salem, next Saturday, would practically declare for county local option. It was said that he intended to declare then that he would sign a county local option measure if the legislature saw fit to enact one.

Secretary of State Sims, acting chairman of the Republican state committee, spent yesterday at Rushville conferring with James E. Watson, nominee for governor, regarding plans for the opening of the campaign. It is likely that Watson's keynote speech will be delivered Aug. 26, at Ft. Wayne. It was decided last week that the first speech shall be made at Ft. Wayne, but the date was not determined until yesterday. Mr. Watson is recovering from the effects of an automobile accident last week.

Ice cold melons delivered at your door, Cole's Smoke House. a18d

Russell's Grocery

—FOR—

New Cabbage, Green Beans,
Cucumbers,
New Tomatoes,
Home Grown Beets,
Raspberries,
Pineapples, New Apples,
Watermelons,
Graham Bread,
Bottled Jersey Milk.

TELEPHONE 354.

123 EAST SECOND STREET.

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

WOLVES ARE WARY ANIMALS.

Montana Ranchmen Go Armed for Them, but Kill or Trap Few.

One of the prominent men of the Big Hole section who was in the city expressed the opinion that there were only a few wolves left in that country, but that few made it mighty interesting for the stockmen. He says these wolves are very hard to trap, refuse to take poison and that the most expert hunter might try for weeks without getting within rifle shot of one.

"There are not more than a dozen wolves in the whole watershed of the Big Hole river," said the gentleman. "And one of the best hunters in this country, Fred Francis, who is familiar with every nook and corner in the valley, is of the opinion there are not more than half a dozen. I am willing to admit, however, the few there are make life a burden for the stockmen and keep them in constant fear of a midnight raid on their animals."

"Wolves kill for the sport of killing and it is seldom an animal survives after being bitten by a wolf, the merest nip usually proving fatal. Only one wolf has been killed there in the last two months, and that one was trapped by Fred Francis. Its capture was purely a matter of luck."

"Every man in the Big Hole carries a rifle, whether on horseback or traveling with a team to trade at a store or attend church, in anticipation of getting an opportunity to kill a wolf and secure the big bounty offered for the scalps. Two of the prominent ranchmen and stockmen who reside near Chaik Bluffs have secured several hundred dollars in subscriptions from the ranchmen to pay a bounty of \$25 for each wolf scalp in addition to the bounty of \$10 paid by the state. It is said that not more than twenty wolves have been killed in the basin during the last six years, but in that time thousands of dollars worth of stock has been lost by these pests."

"So far as known only one wolf has been poisoned in the Big Hole, and that was thirteen years ago. They are more wary and cunning than a fox and can smell a trap a mile away; they refuse to take poison, and as their depredations are committed in the early dawn or in the night it is seldom that one is seen, even by the most astute hunters. So in all the wolf question is a difficult proposition to deal with."—Anaconda Standard.

LITTLE GUN KILLS A GRIZZLY.

Big Fellow Was Taken, However, at a Disadvantage by the Hunter.

To kill a big grizzly bear weighing nearly 800 pounds with a .32 caliber revolver is something that a few men accomplish and very few would care to attempt. Yet that is the unusual feat which Dr. A. McKay Jordan accomplished while visiting some mining claims he is interested in near Jedway.

Dr. Jordan, who has just returned from Queen Charlotte island, is having the skin of the bear dressed by a local taxidermist. The eight small bullet holes in the skin are in themselves proof of his unique experience. Of course it is very doubtful if the bear would ever have been bagged had he not been caught in the water and practically at the mercy of Dr. Jordan and his friends.

They were taking a load of supplies to a new camp on a small boat and while passing through a channel between two islands which was only a couple of yards wide came upon the bear swimming across the channel. They headed him off from the shore despite the animal's angry snarl. Dr. Jordan was the only one of the party who had anything in the shape of a firearm, and that was only a revolver with 32 short cartridges. He emptied one load of these at the infuriated bear, but the bullets had little effect except to glance off the hard skull and make the animal redouble his efforts to get away from his pursuers and reach shore.

Dr. Jordan and his companions got closer to the bear with their boat, and in the meanwhile the revolver was loaded up again. Two more shots were sent into the animal at short range, and finally one right over the temple, receiving 64 a distance of less than ten feet, did the trick. The bear doubled up as the bullet crashed into his brain. The bear was so heavy that the four men in the boat were unable to drag him on board and the carcass was towed ashore to be skinned.—Vancouver World.

Queer Lodging Places.

It is surprising to strangers to find Egyptian families occupying some of the tombs which have been excavated and abandoned. It seems uncanny to see babies playing about the doors of the tomb houses and to watch children running in and out as they do at the mud dwellings. When questioned about the tombs a dragoman said that those occupied as homes had been tombs of ordinary citizens and were of no value as show places for tourists. As some of them have several rooms extending into the rock, and as they are cool in the hottest days of summer and warm in the coldest days of winter, they are altogether desirable as homes. The Egyptians do not share the horror of dead bodies felt by Europeans. Children run about with pieces of mummies and if they cannot dispose of them to tourists they play with them. A mummified foot or hand is so common in Luxor that one may be purchased for a few cents.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Millionaire Clergyman.

One of the richest clergymen in England died at Guildford yesterday in the person of Rev. Francis Paynter, who had been rector of Stoke-next-Guildford for thirty-four years.

He owned much property in the neighborhood of Regent street and Piccadilly, and his income was reported to be between £70,000 and £80,000 a year. Mr. Paynter was a great benefactor to Guildford. He built three churches, as well as many missions, and founded a coffee tavern in furtherance of the temperance crusade, in which he was keenly interested.

He had traveled all over the world in the cause of mission work. He established a college in India and supported a number of missionaries at his own expense.—London Express.

Coring Granite Columns.

The coring of four granite monolithic columns each 18 feet long and 2 feet in diameter is described in an interesting article in the Popular Mechanics. The work of coring the columns was done with drill 1½ in. in diameter, started at each end and boring in 9 feet. Eighteen holes were bored completely through each column forming a circle. The granite between the holes was carefully chipped away by fluted drills. Before being cored each column weighed 16 tons, and when completed but 8 tons. When the boring was finished the columns were carefully hoisted vertically, leaving the huge core standing in a perpendicular position.

SOME DATA ABOUT VICE PRESIDENTS

FIVE HAVE BECOME EXECUTIVES ONE SECURED RE-ELECTION.

WEBSTER'S TWO CHANCES.

Great Statesman's Life Ambition Could Have Been Realized Had He Accepted Second Place.

TYLER AND JOHNSON UNPOPULAR.

The vice president of the United States has two functions to perform—he presides over the Senate and succeeds to the President's office, should it be vacated by death or disability, by impeachment or by resignation. As heir to the presidency, he must possess the same qualifications as the President. He must be a native born citizen of the United States, 35 years of age, and have been for fourteen years resident within the United States. He is chosen at the same time, in the same manner and by the same electors as the President. In view of the fact that five of the twenty-five men who have been elected President have died during their term of office, thus permitting five men who had been elected to the second place to reach the first, it would seem that much care would be given to the selection of the vice presidential candidate. In practice this has not been so. Two of the vice presidents elevated to the chief magistracy through the death of Presidents have signally discomfited the party to which they owed their office by opposing its policies.

Of the five each cherished the natural ambition to succeed himself in the regular manner. But of them all only one, Theodore Roosevelt, has realized the ambition.

Opposed Own Parties.

John Tyler of Virginia and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, had too flagrantly opposed the parties which elected them vice presidents to hope for a nomination to the higher office. Chester A. Arthur, nominated with Jacob A. Gould to soothe Rosewell Conkling's disappointment in not securing a third term nomination for Gen. Grant, hoped for commendation, but failed to win it. Millard Fillmore and Theodore Roosevelt received the presidential nomination through the regular channels, but Fillmore failed of election. But one man, first made President through the death of his predecessor, has later been elected to the office. Other Presidents have, however, served as vice president before reaching the higher office. John Adams, vice president while George Washington presided as chief executive, succeeded Washington to the high office.

He was in turn succeeded by his vice president, Thomas Jefferson. Andrew Jackson, who called the first Democratic national convention in order that it might nominate Martin Van Buren as vice president on the Democratic ticket with him, practically named Van Buren as his successor. These three, with the five who succeeded through the accident of death, make a total of eight vice presidents who have ascended to the presidency.

Webster's Two Chances.

When William Henry Harrison of Ohio was named as the Whig candidate in 1840, John Tyler, who had always displayed Democratic sympathies, though he had been of the Calhoun faction and so opposed to Jackson and Van Buren, wept because Henry Clay, who was the favorite Whig candidate, had been kept from his own. After several unavailing efforts to get someone to take the nomination for vice president, Tyler was named for it in the hope that he would win the votes of those Democrats opposed to Van Buren. Thurlow Weed had asked Daniel Webster if he would consent to be the nominee for vice president on the ticket with Harrison, but Webster refused, as he did eight years later, when Zachary Taylor was the presidential candidate. Had he accepted the nomination either time he would have realized his lifelong desire of being President, for both Harrison and Taylor died before the expiration of their term of office.

John Tyler succeeded President Harrison in less than a month after the inauguration. He was the first vice president to attain the presidency through the death of his predecessor.

Gen. Harrison's cabinet had decided that Tyler's official title should be "vice president." But he decided otherwise and declared himself, as he was, President by right of the constitution. All the cabinet excepting Daniel Webster resigned. Tyler aroused the fury of the Whig party, which had nominated and elected him as vice president, by his attitude toward the tariff and United States bank.

Democrats Spurn Tyler.

He hoped that the Democrats would give him the presidential nomination, which his quarrel with his own party precluded him from even asking, but was disappointed. Like the two Adamses, he did not attend the inauguration of his successor. It is said that he left the white house early on the morning of March 4 and drove to the wharf of the Potomac river steamer to take passage for his Virginia home. The boat was leaving. Someone called: "Hold on there! President Tyler is coming." The captain, a Clay Whig, shouted back: "Ex-President Tyler is hanged! Let him stay!" and the presidential party was left on the wharf.

Two men nominated for the office of vice president have refused to accept the honor. At a Democratic caucus held in Washington May 12, 1812, James Madison received the unanimous vote of the caucus, 82 votes, for President. John Langdon of New Hampshire was nominated for vice president, receiving 64 of the 82 votes. Langdon declined the nomination. At a second caucus held in June, Elbridge Gerry was nominated, was elected and served as Madison's possible successor.

At the Democratic convention of 1844 United States Senator Silas Wright of New York was nominated as vice president in the hope that the friends of Van Buren would be placated. Van Buren had been defeated for the presidential nomination by the enforcement of the two-thirds rule despite the fact that he commanded a majority.

Millard Fillmore served three of the four years to which Zachary Taylor was elected. At the Whig convention of 1852 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, and on the first ballot commanded 133 votes. One hundred and forty-seven were necessary to a choice. On the fifty-third ballot Winfield Scott was nominated. In 1856 Fillmore won the coveted nomination, but the Whig party was by that time in its death throes. Fillmore had only eight votes in the electoral college. The Democratic candidate, James Buchanan, won the election, though the newly organized Re-

publican party, with "The Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, as its candidate, already showed a lusty growth.

Senate Elects Vice President.

Only once has it been necessary for the Senate to exercise its right to elect the vice president, a right conferred by the twelfth amendment if no candidate for the vice presidential office receives a majority of the votes. This happened in 1837, when Richard M. Johnson, nominated on the same ticket with Martin Van Buren, received just one-half of the 204 electoral votes. The amendment provides that from the two highest numbers on the list of those voted for as vice president, the Senate shall choose the vice president. To do so a quorum of senators must be present and a majority of the whole number is necessary to a choice.

Refused by Telegraph.

The convention of 1844 was the first to have its proceedings reported by telegraph. From Baltimore to Washington the news of Wright's nomination was sent over the mysterious wire. Indignant at what he considered a base betrayal of Van Buren, the senator declined the nomination by electric telegraph, thus distinguishing himself as certainly no man had ever done before.

Of the twenty-six men who have filled the office of vice president, four have been selected for a second term. John Adams served as Washington's potential successor throughout the first President's two presidential terms. George Clinton, of New York, a candidate both times that Adams was chosen, was elected to the second place with Jefferson and James Madison, dying before the close of his second term. Clinton, William R. King, vice president while Franklin Pierce was president; Henry Wilson, elected vice president with Grant the second time; Thomas A. Hendricks and Garret A. Hobart all died before the completion of their terms of office as vice presidents. John C. Calhoun, the last of the four men honored by election to a second term as vice president, resigned during his term of office because of differences between him and the President, Andrew Jackson. During his first term as vice president John Quincy Adams was the executive. Daniel D. Tompkins, vice president during Monroe's era, served two terms. The number four is small as compared with the number of men who have been given a second term as President—ten in all.

Line of Succession Fixed.

In 1792 Congress passed an act providing that the president of the Senate, and after him the speaker of the House, should succeed to the presidency in case that the president and vice president should not be able to perform the duties of the office. When Vice President Hendricks died in 1885 it was seen that the death of the President would place the government in the hands of the Republicans, though the people had voted that the Democrats should be in power for four years. In January, 1886, Congress passed a new presidential succession act which, after the President and vice president, placed the members of the cabinet in the order of precedence—the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general, the secretary of the interior and the attorney general, in the order of the creation of the departments down to the time of the act which does not include the later departments of agriculture and of commerce and labor.—Detroit News.

COURIERS ACROSS SAHARA.

Though a journey across the Sahara is still an undertaking of some magnitude, the pacification of the central region by the French has been wonderfully rapid during the last five years.

Reminded by the excitement of the influence of events in Morocco and the disturbed by Senegalese propaganda, the French officers have been able to establish friendly relations with the Tuareg and other Berber tribes, and have organized a chain of posts right across the desert connecting Algeria with French West Africa. The route for the French telegraphic installation is being established.

Meantime, by the last mail from Dakar the governor of French West Africa reports that he has instituted a monthly service by couriers between the Niger and the Mediterranean. The southern point of departure will be the ancient town of Gao on the Niger, some 200 miles below Timbuktu, and the point of departure from the north will be the oasis of Tuat, which is some 300 miles south of the rail head in the Sud Oranais. Intermediate posts have been established at Agades and the Ahaggar. The oversight of the new route covers fully 1000 miles of desert.

Much is expected in the way of accustoming the wild tribesmen of the Sahara to the new order of things from the regular running of this service, and possibly some development of trade may follow. But at present it will be useful chiefly as a means of rapid communication between the French military posts. It is intended that officers selected for service in or returning home from the Niger districts should make use of the transport service, which will be more direct and less costly than the journey from or to France via Senegal or Dahomey. Both horses and camels will be used on the new service.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Phonograph and the Parrot.

The training of parrots has been greatly aided by the introduction of the phonograph, the instrument now being used to repeat a given phrase for hours each day to a roomful of the noisy creatures until they have mastered it. The various kinds of birds require various methods of training; the bird experts develop specialties and win fame in their exclusive fields for their accomplishments. Finally, the whole immigration of 400,000 birds of different species throughout the country and the cycle is begun for another year that will bring something to the utilitarian who raises practical fowls for the market, and more to the sportsman who seeks game to shoot.—Rochester Post-Express.

Youngest Son of the Family.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the youngest son of the family and the most distinguished. How often has this not proved to be the case! Coleridge and Washington Irving were the youngest of eleven children, Benjamin Franklin the last born of seventeen, Johann Christian the eleventh and youngest of Johann Sebastian Bach's children, was also the greatest of them; Wagner, Mozart and Rubens were each the last of seven, as was also Daniel Webster; Rembrandt was the baby in a family of six; Schumann in one of five, George Eliot in one of four and Charles Lamb the youngest of three. The full list of famous youngest sons is a formidable one.—Tit-Bits.

Swam for Snake Bite Cure.

Mrs. B. C. Self of Tannehill Prairie neighborhood, several miles out, declares she owes her life to a neighbor who swam more than half a mile this week to reach McAlester to get her some whisky. Mrs. Self had been bitten by a copperhead snake and her home was surrounded by water. A neighbor who knew of her misfortune volunteered to come to this city for whisky. He was compelled to swim a good part of the way, but made good, and Mrs. Self is still alive.—McAlester Cor. Kansas City Star.

It Pays to Advertise.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CHARLES B. LANDIS, representative in Congress from the Ninth district of Indiana, was born July 9, 1859, in Butler county, Ohio. At an early age he removed to Indiana. He was graduated from Wabash college in 1883, and entered upon a newspaper career. For several years he was editor of a newspaper in the city of Logansport, and in 1887 he became connected with a paper at Delphi. He became interested in Republican politics soon after he left college and for two years he was president of the Indiana Republican Editorial association. In 1887 he was first elected to Congress and has been re-elected six times. In addition to his editorial duties and his work in Congress, Mr. Landis has devoted a considerable part of his time to public speaking and in recent years he has become well known on the lecture platform. Mr. Landis is a brother of Judge Keenesaw M. Landis of Chicago.

FINLEY PETER DUNNE, who is widely known to fame as the creator of the "Mr. Dooley" stories, was born in Chicago, July 10, 1867, and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1885 he started his career as a newspaper reporter and during the next several years he held responsible positions on the leading newspapers. While an editorial writer on the Chicago Evening Post he first introduced to the public his now famous philosopher, "Mr. Dooley of the Arcley Road." From 1897 to 1899 Mr. Dunne was managing editor of the Chicago Journal. Since 1900 he resided the most of the time in New York city and has devoted himself to literary and magazine work. Many of his humorous articles have been collected into volumes and have met with popularity in England as well as in America.

RICHARDSON CLOVER, rear admiral in the American navy, who retires today, having reached the age limit of 62 years, was born July 11, 1846. He was graduated from the naval academy in 1867 and was appointed ensign December 18, 1868. He became master on March 21, 1870; lieutenant, March 21, 1871; lieutenant commander, May 19, 1891; commander, September 14, 1897, and captain, April 11, 1902. He was an officer of high scientific attainments and served in various stations and departments, notably in the coast survey service, in charge of the survey of southeast Alaska from 1885 to 1886. He also held the position of hydrographer of the bureau of navigation, chief of the office of naval intelligence and member of the war and strategy board. During the Spanish-American war he commanded the United States steamship Bancroft. In 1900 he became naval attaché in London and in December, 1903, was placed in command of the United States steamship Wisconsin on the Asiatic station. He retires with the rank of rear admiral.

RICHARD CARLE, widely known as a successful comedian and author of musical comedies, was born July 12, 1871, in Somerville, near Boston, Mass. His father, Richard Carleton, was an artist. Young Richard received his education in the public schools and high school of his native town. He was a popular comedian and, at 17, he had completed his high school course. He followed the "call of the footlights." He obtained a small position in James T. Powers' company, with a weekly salary of \$20 from Rich & Harris and continued with the same firm another season, when he played a small part with Peter Day in "A Country Sport." His next position was the part of "It" in "Davy Jones," with a view, which he had written and composed, Carle made so great a hit, that Dan Daly, the principal comedian of the company, fearing for his own laurels, demanded his discharge. The request was refused and Daly himself left the company. Carle then played various parts in popular comedies, often taking the parts which Daly had played before him. The first musical piece Carle wrote was "The Little Awkins," in which he played. After an engagement in London he returned to the United States and after another season or two pronounced "The Sorks," written by him. His next musical comedy was "The Tenderfoot," which was followed by "The Maid and the Mummy," "The Mayor of Tokio," and "The Hurdy-Gurdy Girl."

DR. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, for fifteen years president of Dartmouth college, was born in Griswold, Conn., July 13, 1839, and prepared for college at Kimball Union academy in Meriden, N. H. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1861, and then went to Andover Theological seminary where he graduated in 1866. The following year he became pastor of a church in Manchester, N. H., and remained there until 1875, when he went to the New York city, where he remained until 1880. He was a professor at Andover Theological seminary from 1879 to 1893, when he was called to the presidency of Dartmouth college, of which he had been a trustee since 1878. A year ago he resigned the presidency because of his advanced years.

OWEN WISTER, author of "The Virginian" and other popular novels, was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1860, the son of Owen Jones Wister and a descendant of Thomas Wynne, who emigrated to Pennsylvania as one of the companions of William Penn. He was educated in a preparatory school at Concord, N. H., and graduated from Harvard university in 1888. Having made the law his study, he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1889. But his love for literature was greater than his love for law and he abandoned the practice of the legal profession in 1891 and went to work with his pen. It was not until nearly ten years later, however, that he scored his first great literary success with "The Virginian," and he has since been able to devote his time to writing a permanent place among the leading American novelists. Since then he has written a number of successful novels and many magazine articles.

WILLIAM WINTER, the dean of American dramatic critics, was born in Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836, and went to school in Boston and Cambridge. He studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar, but he never practiced his profession. He began to write at an early age, and his first volume of poems was published when he was only 18 years old. Mr. Winter removed from Boston to New York in 1859. For some years he wrote with more or less regularity for the Saturday Press and other publications. In 1865 he became dramatic critic of The Tribune, and he still holds that position. During all these years his literary activity has been remarkable and he is still one of the most industrious workers in professional service. In addition to his journalistic work Mr. Winter has written a number of books relating to the stage, and several volumes of poetry.

MRS. MARY BAKER G. EDDY, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, was born in the town of Bow, N. H., July 16, 1821, and received her education in the public schools and from private tutors. In 1843 Mrs. Eddy married George Washington Glover and removed with him to Charleston, S. C. Maj. Glover died a few months after the marriage and Mrs. Glover returned

to the home of her relatives in New Hampshire. In 1853 she was married to Dr. Daniel Patterson, a dentist, and removed to Lynn, Mass. Later she secured a divorce from Dr. Patterson, and in 1877 married Dr. Asa G. Eddy. The discovery of Christian Science dates from 1866 and a year later Mrs. Eddy began teaching it. In 1878 she organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," was published by Mrs. Eddy in 1875. In 1899 Mrs. Eddy removed from Boston to Concord, N. H., where she continued to make her home until about a year ago, when she returned to Boston and occupied a palatial country residence in the fashionable suburb of Chestnut Hill.

COW SWIMS FAR.

Follows a Boat Thirty Miles Down the Missouri.

Capt. William Leyhe of the steamer Spread Eagle feels that his boat has been insulted, not by any rival boat, but by an old red mulley cow.

A consignment of cattle was loaded on the Spread Eagle at Elsieh recently, bound for the stockyards at Bremen avenue, St. Louis. In the lot was the red cow, and she had distinct objections to leaving home. She had struggled through the winter, and now that the grass had come, and with it a pretty little red calf, she had no notion of abandoning the delights of a home in the country for the drudgery of a life in town, where she would be expected to give liberal quantities of milk all summer.

At the gangplank she balked. Her calf was picked up and carried aboard, and the mother love of the cow was supposed to be sufficient to induce her to follow. She was one of those new-fangled club cows, however, with ideas of emancipation absorbed from browsing about within sound of Piassa's corps of Chautauquan lecturers, and she did not follow the calf, but broke away from her captors and jumped into the river.

She was regarded as a lost cow, and the boat proceeded to Grafton, then back to Alton, where it laid up for the night.

As the Spread Eagle came down the river the next morning two fishermen were seen at a point on the river near Madison, Ill., struggling with a cow that had just been taken from the water. They signaled the boat, which went in at the nearest landing. It was the same old cow. She had floated down the river from Elsieh, thirty miles, and was apparently none the worse for her night in the water. She still objected to boarding the boat, but was finally induced to climb the gangplank.

Any doubt that might have existed as to her identity was dispelled when she espied her calf. The two held a joyous reunion, a feature of which was a sumptuous banquet for the calf. Patrons of St. Louis milkmen sometimes imagine that the cows from which their wares are obtained have the habit of swimming in the river, but this is the champion long-distance water performer for a cow, as far as known to rivermen. Capt. Leyhe, while giving his bossy full credit for her feat, wishes she had selected some other boat to beat down the river.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Too Much Furniture.

Most people have far too much furniture in their houses, and certainly the majority indulge in too much textile fabric. Too many curtains, too many antimacassars, too many mats and cushions. All these things collect and hold dust, and curtains shut out fresh air and sunshine. Carpets, especially in the rooms we sleep in, I would abolish. The bedroom carpet is a snare, and the sooner it makes its final exit the better for the family health. That great artist and critic William Morris once said: "Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." Let us counsel our friends to get rid of their furniture, and let them take to heart, thereby making their homes much more healthy, a very great deal more beautiful, and undoubtedly far easier to keep clean and orderly.—Good Health.

Dollar Bills by Weight.

"Dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold," a bank president said the other day to a depositor. "Yes, I suppose they come in handy for change and are easy to carry," the depositor replied absently. "No, I was speaking literally," the bank president said. "We go into an argument in the bank here the other day as to how much a dollar bill weighed. A \$20 gold piece weighs 540 grains. We found that twenty-seven crisp, new \$1 bills weigh the same as a \$20 gold piece. We tested some bills that had been in use and found that it took but twenty-six of them to balance the gold piece. I suppose that twenty-six used bills gather an accumulation of dirt in passing from hand to hand that weighs about what one new bill does."—Kansas City Star.

Agricultural Pest in France.

So great have been the ravages caused by the dodder—a leafless, twining, parasitic plant—that France has been issued a French President prohibiting its importation into the country. It is a veritable agricultural scourge, attacking and destroying hops, vines, clover, peas, tomatoes and many other kinds of agricultural produce. Once having found its way into any district, it is most difficult to get rid of, and constitutes a permanent source of anxiety to the farmer. Crutched, burning and poison have all been tried with unsatisfactory results.—London Globe.

Hot Air Fan.

An interesting German invention is a fan driven by hot air and so simple in construction and economical in working that it is said to compete very successfully with electric fans. The hot air is generated by a kerosene lamp holding a quart of oil. A small glass chimney on the lamp fits into a large metal chimney, which conducts the air current to the engine driving the fan. The speed of the fan is regulated by turning the flame up or down. The whole apparatus weighs about thirty pounds.—Youth's Companion.

Australian Rabbit Barrier.

After five years' work Australia's great transcontinental rabbit proof fence has been completed. Its length is 2036 miles, and the cost of its erection has been nearly £250,000. It is furnished at intervals of five miles with systems of traps, in which hundreds of rabbits are captured and destroyed daily. Inside the barrier there appears as yet no trace of their presence.—London Globe.

The Swashbuckler.

The swashbuckling patriot is akin to the religious fanatic; the one can see only his country and the other only his sect. And in both cases the intellectual outlook is generally so narrow that scarcely anything more is revealed to the patriot or religious fanatic than a distorted view of material greatness or spiritual goodness.—Concord.

The Quest of the Age.

We have lost our power to become satisfied with the essentials of life. Rich and poor alike, we seek wealth as the greatest promoter to human happiness, the greatest blessing obtainable.—Queen.

CUCKOO AND OTHER BIRDS' NESTS.

Destroyed Hedge Sparrow's Egg and Left Own in Its Place.

On the afternoon of May 25 I by chance discovered in a hedge near where I was at work in my garden a hedge sparrow's nest containing three eggs. For a couple of hours or so previous to this I had noticed the appearance and reappearance of a cuckoo in the same corner of the garden.

On finding the nest it at once struck me that the cuckoo probably had business to transact at this particular nest and that I by my near presence was unwittingly preventing its being carried out. I accordingly retired some 100 feet distant and sat down with a pair of opera glasses to watch events. In a few minutes the cuckoo was back and in the nest.

On emerging at the end of about a minute it perched a short distance from the nest, with one of the hedge sparrow's eggs in its beak. This it proceeded to break up and, I think, eat. Shortly afterward it flew away. On going to the nest I found there the cuckoo's egg and the two remaining sparrow's eggs. I also picked up the broken shell of the third sparrow's egg.

The following points are of interest: The nest was apparently known to the cuckoo before its visit on this particular afternoon. Its attempts to reach it, though frustrated, were patiently repeated until successful. The egg was laid in the nest and was not carried there in the bird's beak. It was laid in the nest in the midst of many gardens and houses. Why should it be selected in preference to the more numerous and more easily accessible nests in the open country so near at hand?—Cor. The Field.

Mr. Cleveland's Unostentation.

Long ago, when Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, a Kansas man was applicant for a position of some consequence. He was introduced to the President, and they had quite a talk, and he made a good impression, and it seemed entirely probable that he would get what he wanted; but, when about to depart, in a moment of effusiveness, he made some foolish inquiry concerning the welfare of Mrs. Cleveland; he meant it, in the Kansas spirit of cordiality, just as you would say to a man that you hoped his folks were well. Instantly the President's face, which had been the symbol of geniality, froze into a forbidding mask, and the visitor knew that his case was lost—as it was. Mr. Cleveland always believed that his public business had nothing to do with his private or family affairs, and the people admired him for it, and they appreciate the beauty of it in these days, when a man of prominence lives on the front porch and eats his meals on the roof, so that all the world, including the photographers, may see him. When a man wins distinction of any kind, nowadays, his wife and his children and his aunts and his grandparents come bobbing up to the windows in the most offensive way. It is impossible to vote for a man you admire; you must vote for his whole family, or not vote at all.—Emporia Gazette.

Tree an Old Man's Friend.

Charles Nickolson, Sr., has a pecan tree of which he is justly proud. In 1855 he was brought to Texas as a slave. When he was set free he bought a small farm and there was one pecan tree on it. He planted a few more trees, but they were small or common pecans.

While young and strong he raised cotton and corn and made a living, but no money to save. Today he is no longer able to work the field, but devotes his attention to pecan trees. One tree bears the largest pecans grown in America. They can be found at the department of agriculture, Washington, where he sent a few.

Last year he sold \$54 worth from this one tree. He gave his friends some and planted more. The young trees he is selling rapidly at \$1 each and yesterday said he had none left.—Westfield Cor. Houston Post.

Golfer's Ready Excuse.

It is notorious that golfers, like anglers, have a reputation for either drawing the long bow or making excuses. I thought I knew every excuse that could be made, from the man who missed a short putt because a lark was singing just above his head to the grumbler who complained that a caddie moved just as he was driving, but this week I heard a new one. It was apropos of the international balloon race. One of the balloons eventually landed on the Ashford Manor course, and the excuse advanced by one player was surely quite original. "Who he entered the club he remarked: 'Who the dickens could putt with a balloon hovering over your head dropping sand on you.'—London Globe.

A Fard Blow to Greek.

It is several years now since the word went forth among the makers of school-books that "the bottom has dropped out of Greek." But it is a long time since the study of that tongue has received such a blow as that dealt by Harrow. Dr. Joseph Wood, headmaster of the famous school which for two centuries and a half has been a stronghold of the classics, has announced that it is time for Greek to go. Its place is to be taken by practical sciences, modern languages, art, music and a classical dictionary. But all this fails to answer the query as to how, in a generation or two, we shall understand our elder poets. Dryden and Ben Jonson are always drawing away from us. Milton will be a strange tongue. The classical dictionary is useful in settling the fine distinctions which lurk in the lyra and tibia, but it hardly does justice to the charms of Helen or the valor of Hector.—Boston Transcript.

The Comforts of Home.

This is the season when the summer resort germ begins its ravages. It comes with fly-time and grows more virulent with the lengthening of the days. The west wind, with its steady engine driving the fan, the buzz of the mosquito drive it to a madness of energy. The best place is never advertised. Here you may dress as you like, eat and drink what you prefer, and do as you please. There are no parties to attend, no people to bore and bore by, no hours of rising and retiring, no tips to pay for services not rendered, no exorbitant bills to settle after it is all over. When the vacation germ attacks you, don't wait. Kill it with the conviction that you will spend your time at the cheapest, quietest, cleanest, most comfortable place on earth.—home.—Birmingham News.

Average Length of Life.

The man who lives till he is more than a century old and the child who dies in infancy are alike included in the list of averages. They balance each other's chances, as it were. Of 100



The auto scorcher has got to know
That there are others in the show

It's true—there are a
good many autoists who
think they are the only
wheels on the road and
it's time to cry "stop" to
scorchers. We hit a
pretty lively pace in
Coal but don't hurt any-
body. In fact, we think
you'll be sure to approve
of our gait in Raymond
City Lump. Price \$3.75
per ton.

EBNER
Ice and Cold Storage Co.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

B. & O. S.-W.

Popular Excursion to

Vincennes

and Intermediate Points.

Sunday, Aug. 23, 1908.

Special Train

Leaves Seymour at 9:55 a. m.
\$1.25 to Washington and Vin-
cennes and return. Corres-
pondingly low rates to inter-
mediate points. For further
information see small hand
bills or call at B. & O. S.-W.
ticket office.

C. C. FREY, Agt.

W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
Vincennes, Ind.

**DRUGS AND
MEDICINES**

Prescriptions
A Specialty

**GEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE**

To Remove Freckles & Pimples
In Ten Days, Use

Nadinola

CREAM, a new dis-
covery, sold under a
positive guarantee, and
money refunded if it
fails to remove freckles,
pimples, liver spots,
tan, sallowness, collar
discolorations, black-
heads and eruptions of
the skin, no matter of
how long standing.
Ordinary cases in 10
days, the worst in 20
days. Leaves the skin clear, soft, healthy and
beautiful. No possible harm can result from its
use. Endorsed by thousands of grateful ladies.
50c. and \$1.00 by leading druggists or mail.
NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY, Paris, Tenn.

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EDW. A. REMY

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as Second-class Matter.

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One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....42
One Week.....20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908.

Announcements.

CHARLES BUSH authorizes the
announcement that he is a candidate
for trustee of Jackson township, sub-
ject to the republican township pri-
mary to be held Friday, August 28,
1908.

THOMAS WHITSON authorizes the
announcement that he is a candidate
for assessor of Jackson township, sub-
ject to the republican township pri-
mary to be held Friday, August 28,
1908.

Primary Election.

The Republicans of Jackson town-
ship will hold a primary election
Friday, Aug. 28, 1908, from 1 o'clock
to 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of
nominating candidates for the follow-
ing offices: Township Trustee and
Township Assessor. All parties de-
siring to be candidates before this
primary must file their name with
the Secretary of the Township Com-
mittee on or before Aug. 23.

I. G. SALTMAIER, Tp. Chrm.
H. C. DANNETTELL, Tp. Secy.

What is Best for Indigestion?

Mr. A. Robins of Drumquinn, Ont-
ario, has been troubled for years
with indigestion and recommends
Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver
Tablets as "the best medicine I ever
used." If troubled with indigestion
or constipation give them a trial.
They are certain to prove beneficial.
They are easy to take and pleasant
in effect. Price 25 cents. Samples
free at C. W. Milhous drug store.

Township Convention.

The republicans of Grassyfork
township will meet at Tampico, Sat-
urday August 22, 1908, at 3 p. m. to
nominate a township ticket and select
delegates for county convention.

A. H. MITSCHKE,
CHAS. NEWKIRK,
Committeemen.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Governor Magoon has left Cuba for
Oyster Bay to see the president.

Indications are that a crisis is ap-
proaching in the Canadian Pacific
strike.

Persistent rumors concerning King
Leopold's health are causing grave
anxiety at Brussels.

The president has sent a cablegram
of congratulation to Emperor Francis
Joseph of Austria-Hungary, today be-
ing the occasion of the birthday of the
emperor.

Expectation of an early movement
of new wheat in the Northwest was
the chief reason for free selling of
wheat on the Chicago exchange which
resulted in declines.

The largest tennis tournament ever
held in this country began today on
the historic Casino courts at Newport.
In the opening rounds of the twenty-
eighth national championship for sin-
gles.

Mrs. J. C. Kelley, of Mitchell is
visiting Mrs. Mose Love and family.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent,
have frequent headaches, coated tongue,
bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-
burn," belching of gas, acid risings in
throat after eating, stomach gnaw or
burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or
variable appetite, nausea at times and
kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of
the above symptoms you are suffering
from biliousness, torpid liver with in-
digestion, and perhaps Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery is made up of the most
valuable medicinal principles known to
medical science for the permanent cure of
such abnormal conditions. It is a most
efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic,
bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a
patent medicine or secret nostrum, a
full list of its ingredients being printed
on its bottle-wrapper and attested under
oath. A glance at its formula will show
that it contains no alcohol, or harmful
habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract
made with pure, triple-refined glycerine,
of proper strength, from the roots of the
following native American forest plants,
viz, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black
Cherry bark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and
Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities,
among a host of others, extol the foregoing
roots for the cure of just such ailments as the
above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow,
M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof.
H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin
M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College,
Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of
American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scud-
der, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof.
Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of
N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author
of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medi-
cal College, Chicago. Send name and ad-
dress on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buf-
falo, N. Y., and receive free booklet giving
extracts from writings of all the above medi-
cal authorities and many others endorsing, in the
strongest possible terms, each and every in-
gredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery"
is composed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and
invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They
may be used in conjunction with "Golden
Medical Discovery" if bowels are much con-
stipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

ROUNDING UP RIOT LEADERS

Springfield Police Are Making
Wholesale Arrests.

LOOT WAS ADDED TO ARSON

In Addition to Murder and Incendiar-
ism the Evidence Is Everywhere
Present That the Mob Was Constant-
ly Intent on Loot—Eighty Arrests
Have Been Made and More Are to
Follow—One More Victim Succumbs
to Wounds and Another Is Dying.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 18.—Governor
Deneen has issued six proclamations,
one for each violent death during the
riot, offering a reward of \$200 for evi-
dence which would lead to the con-
viction of the guilty persons.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 18.—One more
victim was added to the death-list of
the Springfield mob when G. W. Scott
succumbed to a gunshot wound in the
lungs, received Friday night.

Scott's death brings the total to six
and is the fourth chargeable to the dis-
order in the "black belt" near Twelfth
and Madison streets. It was here that
the hunted negroes made their stand,
firing upon the heads of the mob from
windows and roofs. Another death
is expected momentarily. W. H. Bowe,
chief clerk in the county treasurer's
office and one of the most popular citi-
zens of Springfield, is slowly sinking
from the effects of the bullet wounds
and the beating he received from a
crowd of negroes Friday night. Bowe's
friends have warned the authorities
that "Billy" will be avenged and the
event of his death will cause a re-
doubling of vigilance by the troops' commanders.

At different times last night scat-
tered sections of the city were in a
momentary uproar. Harvard Park
was again the storm center. Twice
patrols were fired upon in that vicin-
ity, but in neither case was anyone
injured. This is the section to which
the troops were called Sunday night by
similar occurrences. A death indirect-
ly due to the riot is that of a three-
weeks-old negro girl, the daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Paine of
Springfield. The baby succumbed to
exposure when its parents started to
walk from Springfield to Pittsfield in
an effort to avoid persecution.

"Wait until the troops go," is the
word that has been passed around the
town, and, recognizing the strength of
the undercurrent, the state, city and
county officials are taxing every effort
to turn public opinion toward law and
order. To that end Governor Deneen
has been in conference with officials
of various civic bodies, including the
Chamber of Commerce, the Springfield
Bar association and the Evangelical
Ministers' association. Evidence is not
lacking that many citizens who were
known to have important testimony
regarding the mob and its leaders,
have deterred from offering this to
the state's attorney because of threats
of violence made against them anony-
mously.

"The riot could scarcely have been
avoided and is not in itself a disgrace
to the city. The real disgrace will
come of the guilty are allowed to es-
cape," is the slogan of the authorities
now. So the civic bodies are asked to
urge all good citizens to reveal freely
whatever of testimony they may pos-
sess. Only sheer weight of evidence is
likely to break through the local prej-
udice here and assure convictions, ac-
cording to the police and other offi-
cials.

The gathering of evidence has begun
in earnest. Policemen in plain clothes
were sent to search the houses of
prisoners and suspects, and as a result
the police station looks like a general
store today. Groceries, hardware,
clothing, drygoods and shoes were re-
covered in great quantities, most of
them bearing the price tags of the
looted business houses.

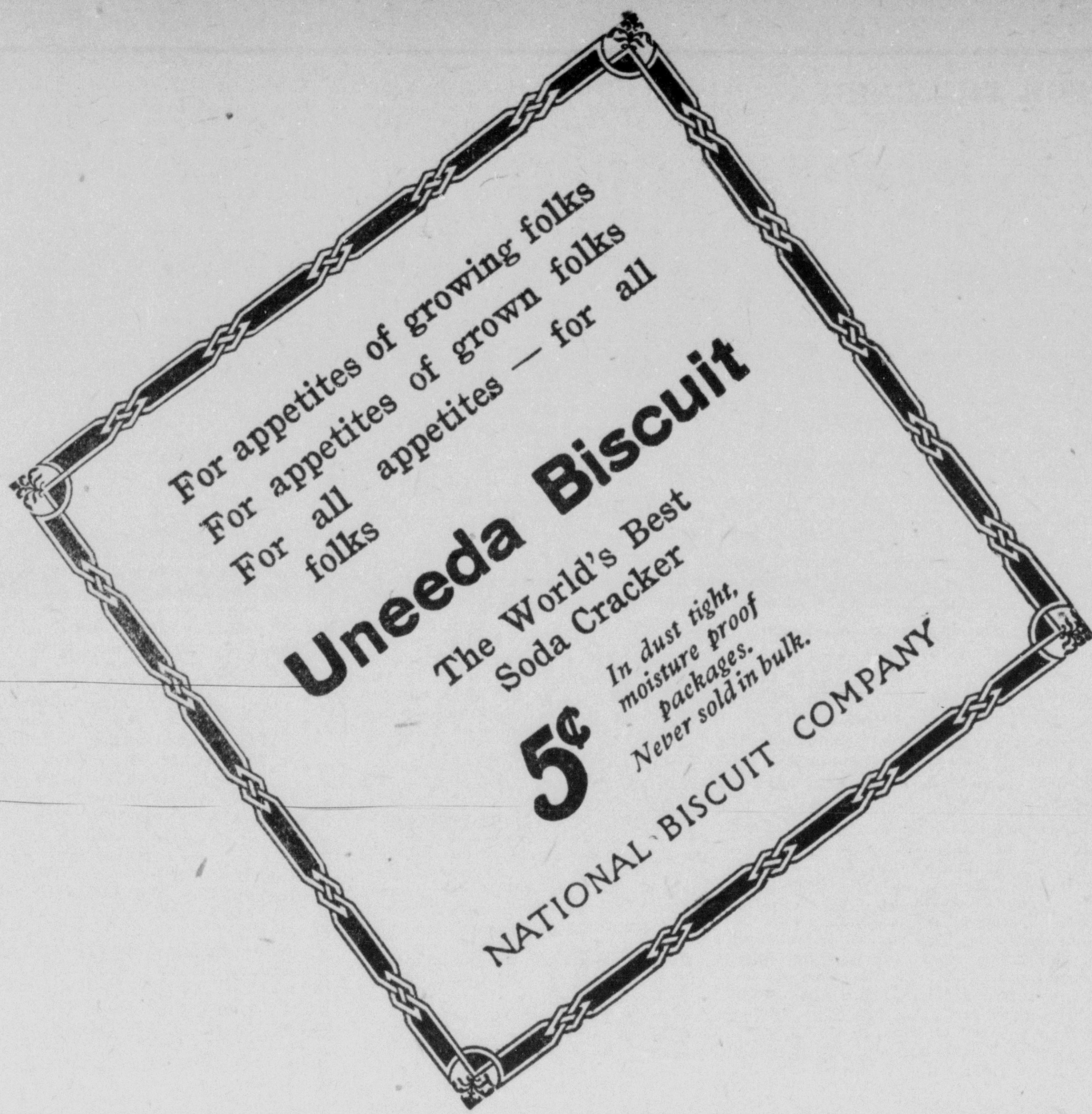
Naturally many arrests have follow-
ed. Eighty prisoners were crowded
into the small cell-room at the police
station, the lack of quarters being such
that only the cement floor is available
for sleeping space. "That will take
some of the rioting out of them," was
the comment of one policeman.

Five of the arrests are considered as
important by the police. It was in the
homes of these men that most of the
loot was found. A sixth person is be-
ing sought by the police, who aver
that when he is arrested practically
all of the ringleaders of the mob will
be in custody.

"We have things on the run," said
Evan Jones, chief of detectives here,
and he added that many suspects are
leaving town to avoid arrest.

The absence of later outbreaks has
set many citizens to discussing the
possibility of an early evacuation of
the city by the troops. It is practically
certain, however, that the military will
remain here until the special grand
jury has completed its report and re-
turned the indictments which State's
Attorney Hatch predicts.

The force on hand will not be added
to, however, the 4,200 soldiers now en-
camped in the public squares and
streets being sufficient to cover the
city so thoroughly that there is slight
chance for a mob to storm any point.



MUST ANSWER TO GRAND JURY

Indianapolis Clothier Held on
Wife-Murder Charge.

A CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED

Two Men, Abramson and Bell, Are
Held With Frankel on Charge of
Conspiring to Blackmail the Latter
Out of Part of the Insurance Which
He Had Placed on His Wife's Life—
Frankel Is Held Without Bail, the
Others Being Admitted to \$2,500
Bond.

Indianapolis, Aug. 18.—Mayer Fran-
kel, the clothier at 330 North Capitol
avenue, who was arrested on the
charge of murdering his wife by giv-
ing her chloroform after he had in-
sured her life for \$12,000, had a pre-
liminary hearing in the police court
and was bound over to the grand jury.
Nathan Abramson, watch maker, and
Harry Bell, insurance agent, who are
alleged to have conspired to blackmail
Frankel out of part of his insurance
money in case he should get it, waived
examination, and the cases of both
men were sent to the grand jury un-
der bonds of \$2,500. Bail was not al-
lowed Frankel. All three men are in
the county jail.

ANOTHER RACE WAR IS NOW IMMINENT

Jellico Mining District Threat-
ened With Outbreak.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 18.—As a re-
sult of the alleged determination of the
Kings Mountain Coal company to work
negroes in the same mines with white
men, a race war that threatens to as-
sume serious proportions is imminent
in the mining district adjacent to Jel-
lico, Tenn. Seventy negroes, heavily
armed, are barricaded in a commissary
which is surrounded by between 300
and 400 white men and an attack is
expected at any moment. Sheriff Hud-
leston of Campbell county is sum-
moning every available citizen to pro-
tect the negroes. The trouble, which
has been brewing for several months,
broke out afresh Saturday when 150
white miners went to the Kings Moun-
tain mine and drove twelve negro
families from there. They marched
the negroes all day Saturday, allowing
the women and children to camp and
eat what food they carried with them,
but forced the men to keep moving.
General Manager John Gorman of the
Astras mine and the county authorities
are doing everything in their power to
avert trouble, but it is feared a serious
battle will occur.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a
bad case of granulated sore eyes, says
Martin Boyd of Henrietta, Ky. "In
February 1903, a gentleman asked me
to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought
one box and used about two thirds of
it and my eyes have not given me any
trouble since." This salve is for sale
by C. W. Milhous.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

DR. SHERWOOD,
Chronic Specialist.

Cures Catarrh;
Rupture;
Varicocele;
Piles;
Brights Disease;
Diabetes;
Rheumatism;
Blood Disease;
Nervous Disease;
Indigestion;
Female Complaints;
Goitre;
Cancer;
Granulated Eyes;
Skin Disease;
Chronic Ulcers.

He has cured over one
thousand cases of Piles, six
hundred cases of Rupture
and five hundred cases of
Varicocele within the last
five years, without pain in-
convenience or detention
from occupation.

Dr. Sherwood's Electrical
X-Ray, Dry Hot Air Nae-
bulizer, Spray, Vibration,
Minn and Pinsen Light
Equipments are complete.
He can make any kind of
blood or urine test and
give their true value in
regard to health and
disease.

Dr. Sherwood can come
as near telling you what
ails you without asking a
question, as can any doctor
living but he always seeks
the help of patient also.
Consultation and examina-
tion free and invited.

OFFICE: 10½ NORTH CHESTNUT STREET.

**Victor
MACHINES**

The finest and best
music can now be
heard on the New
Improved Machines
and Records. Come,
hear a few new ones.

**VAN DE WALLE
MUSIC COMPANY.**

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue
Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers

We recently added a machiae
for sharpening lawn mowers.
It does the work accurately and
we guarantee all of our work.

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

Knickerbocker Pants

For Boys from 8 to 15 years. Large assortment
in light and dark shades,
75c to \$1.50.

PLAIN PANTS

Reliable Qualities Only. Age 5 to 17,
50c to \$1.50.

THE HUB

For Sale

\$800.00 for this 4 room dwelling,
lot 50x150, fruit, well and small
barn.
\$2000.00 for this 7 room residence, lot
59x170, and 5 adjoining lots,
50x170, well and shed.
\$3000.00 for this elegant residence, 9
rooms, lot 46x207 cellar, gas
and water and best of improve-
ments.
\$650.00, 4 room residence } cash or
\$550.00, 3 room residence } trade
\$1000.00, 6 room residence }
\$2800.00 for this elegant place, 2 acres
6 rooms and summer kitchen,
fruit, well, concrete walks,
large barn, in city.
\$1200.00, 6 room residence.
\$2750.00 for this modern home.
\$1200.00 for this new residence.

GEO. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate and
General Insurance
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



PERFECT TEETH
may be natural or artificial
but charm of beauty is only
given to the latter when they
are perfectly adapted to the
patient's mouth. We make
teeth so perfect in fit and
appearance as to deceive
experts. Our methods are
painless, too, causing little
inconvenience in treatment
Dr. B. S. Shinness.

Sun Spots

Tan, freckles, burns, stings,
hives, ivy poison and summer
skin blemishes quickly relieved
by **Ka-De-Co Greaseless Cream**,
used after shaving, or as a
massage. It is unexcelled.
Price 25 cents.

Cox Pharmacy,

Phone 100.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of

INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

PERSONAL.

Wm. Winkler went to Brownstown
today.

Ed Chapman returned to Indianapo-
lis yesterday.

Frieda Heuser went east this morn-
ing on No. 4.

Chas. Leininger was a passenger
west on No. 7.

B. C. Trauman went to Vincennes
this afternoon.

Chas. Nicholson went to Redding-
ton this morning.

Mrs. John Gossett has returned
from a visit in Vincennes.

Mort Crabb made a business trip to
Crothersville this forenoon.

Dr. F. W. GraGoo made a business
trip to Indianapolis yesterday.

H. H. Prince, of Brownstown, spent
a few hours in the city last night.

Mrs. Clara Smith, of Wabash, is
visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Naylor.

Miss Elsie Niemeyer returned home
from Indianapolis after a week's
visit.

Mrs. Clarence Berry and son are
visiting relatives in Anderson this
week.

Miss Joy Hopewell is spending a
few days with Miss Nell Blair in Col-
umbus.

Mrs. F. W. DraGoo and children
are visiting relatives in the country
near Franklin.

Mrs. Louis Routt and children who
have been visiting in Mitchell returned
home yesterday.

Nathan Speier went to New York
City last evening to look after some
business interest.

Miss Laura Mains who has been
spending a week in Indianapolis re-
turned home yesterday.

Richard Lemon, of Milton, Ky.,
spent last evening with his brother,
John Lemon and family.

Mrs. Lieutenant Jenks, of Colum-
bus, was in the city this morning in
interest of the Volunteers of America.

Mrs. Gossett returned to Seymour
Sunday after a visit with her son,
Albert Gossett.—Washington Demo-
crat.

EDITORS MEET

National Association in Session in
Minnesota's Capital.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18.—Editors
from all over the United States to the
number of several hundred have met
here for the twenty-third annual con-
vention of the National Editorial asso-
ciation. The meeting was called to
order by Henry Bransen Verner of
Lexington, N. C., president of the asso-
ciation. Among those who made brief
responses to the roll-call of states
were: Will H. Craig, of the Ledger,
Noblesville, Ind., who responded to the
call of "The Indiana Republican," and
A. B. Crampton of the Citizen Times,
Delphi, did the like duty for the "In-
diana Democrat." W. W. Aikens of
the Star, Franklin, spoke for "The In-
diana Southern," and "The Indiana
Northern" was voiced by A. D. Moffit,
Daily Record, Elwood.
The next president will probably be
Will H. Mayes of the Brownwood, Tex.,
Bulletin, who is now first vice presi-
dent. Apparently there will be no con-
test over the presidency.

MOTHER AND BABE PERISH

Fatal Use of Coal Oil to Kindle Fire at
Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 18.—Care-
less use of coal oil in kindling a kitchen
fire, coupled with a mother's love
for her child, resulted last night in
Mrs. Edward Irons and her eighteen-
months-old baby, Gertrude, being burned
to death. Mrs. Irons was once out
of danger of the flames, but turned
back to save her child only to lose her
own life. When firemen entered the
kitchen after extinguishing the blaze
they found the charred bodies of
mother and baby side by side on the
floor, only a few feet from the door.
A bottomless coal oil can found by
the firemen told the story. It is sup-
posed that Mrs. Irons sought to revive
smoldering embers by an application
of coal oil. Mrs. Irons and her child
were the only ones in the house when
the explosion occurred. The husband
and father, Edward Irons, was at work
in the Vandalla shops when the news
of the fire was carried to him.

The Twelfth district congressional
convention will be held at Auburn on
Aug. 21. Mr. Gilham will have no
opposition for renomination and the
choice will be made unanimously. Mr.
Watson will attend the district con-
vention, being the principal speaker,
and in the evening he and Mr. Gilham
will go to Kendallville to address a
meeting there.

"Health Coffee" is the cleverest
imitation of real coffee ever yet made.
Dr. Shoop created it from pure parched
grains, malt nuts, etc., Fine in
flavor—is made in just one minute.
No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling.
Sample free. For sale by C. E. Abel.

The little Candy Cold Cure Tablets
called Preventives, will in a few hours
safely check all Colds or LaGrippe.
Try them. 48-25c. Sold by A. J.
Pellens.

Peaches by the peck, bush-
el or carload, Cole's Smoke
House. a18d

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

RACE FOR THE PENNANT

How the Teams in the Big Leagues
Stand at This Time.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	64	39	.622
New York	62	42	.596
Chicago	59	45	.567
Philadelphia	56	48	.534
Cincinnati	55	53	.509
Boston	48	59	.438
Brooklyn	38	64	.373
St. Louis	36	69	.343
At St. Louis—			R.H.E.
St. Louis	0	0	0 0 0 0 0—4 1
New York	2	0	0 1 0—3 8 0
Batteries—Salee, Bebee, Bliss; Mat- thewson, Bresnahan.			R.H.E.
At Chicago—			R.H.E.
Chicago	0	1	3 0 0 0 0 1—5 5 1
Philadelphia	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 2 2
Batteries—Reulbach, Moran; Foxen, Richie, Dooin.			

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	64	40	.615
St. Louis	61	44	.581
Cleveland	61	45	.575
Chicago	59	47	.557
Philadelphia	49	53	.480
Boston	50	56	.472
Washington	41	62	.398
New York	33	71	.317
At Boston—			R.H.E.
Detroit	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 3 0
Boston	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Batteries—Willett, Schmidt; Steele, Criger.			R.H.E.
At New York—			R.H.E.
Cleveland	0	0	1 0 0 0 0 4 0—5 6 1
New York	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 3 4
Batteries—Joss, Bemis; Lake, Orth, Doyle, Kleinow.			R.H.E.
At Washington—			R.H.E.
Washington	0	0	1 3 0 0 4 6 2
Chicago	1	0	4 0 2 1 0—4 6 0
Called by storm. Batteries—John- son, Kahoe; White, Walsh, Shaw.			R.H.E.
At Philadelphia—			R.H.E.
St. Louis	2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 1
Phila.	0	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 3
Called by darkness. Batteries— Howell, Stephens; Coombs, Schreck.			R.H.E.
American Association.			

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Louisville	73	49	.598
Toledo	70	50	.583
Indianapolis	70	54	.565
Columbus	69	54	.561
Minneapolis	61	60	.508
Kansas City	56	66	.459
Milwaukee	54	70	.435
St. Paul	35	85	.292
At Kansas City—			R.H.E.
Columbus	0	0	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 13 2
Kansas City	0	1	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 13 2
Batteries—Rogers, Goodwin, James; Carter, Sullivan, Heyden, Crisp.			R.H.E.
At Minneapolis—			R.H.E.
Minneapolis	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 2 2
Indianapolis	1	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
Batteries—Wilson, Hechinger, Block; Slagle, Howley.			R.H.E.
At St. Paul—			R.H.E.
Louisville	0	0	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2 7 1
St. Paul	0	1	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 5 1
Batteries—Adams, Peltz; Teal, Mey- ers.			R.H.E.
At Milwaukee—			R.H.E.
Toledo	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2 4 2
Milwaukee	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 5 1
Batteries—Gillen, Land; Curtis, Bev- ille.			R.H.E.
Second Game—			R.H.E.
Toledo	0	0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
Milwaukee	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Batteries—Steen, Abbott; Dougher- ty, Hoefler.			

In a general fight between a number
of white men and negroes at Adam-
son, Okla., Harry Mineson, white, was
killed, a number of negroes wounded
and Deputy Sheriff Wilcox was badly
beaten.

Six persons were injured, two seri-
ously, when a passenger and freight
train of the San Antonio & Aransas
Pass railroad met in a head-on colli-
sion near Yoakum, Tex.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.

104 South Chestnut Street.

Your Attention Ladies.

Here's good news for you. Just a few
of the many special bargains we have to offer
to you.

Muslin and Nainsook Gowns, lace and
embroidery trimmed, 50c quality at 39c,
85c quality at 59c, \$1.00 quality 75c, \$1.35
quality at 98c.

Muslin Skirts, lace and embroidery
trimmed, 50c and 60c quality at 39c, 75c
quality at 50c, 98c quality at 69c, \$1.38
quality at 98c.

Drawers, 45c and 50c quality at 38c,
\$1.00 quality one piece garment at 75c.

Corset Covers, 35c quality, deep lace
trimmed at 21c, 45c and 50c quality at 39c,
75c quality at 50c.

Lisle Vests, long sleeve, 50c quality
at 38c.

Union Suits, knee lengths, fine lisle, 50c
quality at 38c.

Lisle Vests, silk taped, 50c quality at 29c.
Mercerized Lisle Vests, 25c quality
at 18c.

50c quality Lisle Hose, tan and black,
plain and drop stitch at 33c per pair.

CLAYPOOL & FRY,

Successors to L. F. Miller & Co.

DON'T FORGET

To see BOLLINGER for
bargains in Real Estate.
Phone No's. 186 and 5.
Office in Hancock Building.

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability,
Accident and Sick Benefit
INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

TAKE YOUR BABY TO

Platter & Co.,
And get the Picture while you
can. Delays are dangerous.

W. F. Miller

Lawyer
Office: 102 1/2 W. 2nd St.
Hancock Building.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow
Baths for all kinds of
Lung Trouble.
AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

Insure Your Property in
**THE WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.**
Assets \$3,738,676.45
GEO. SCHAEFER, Agent, 1st Nat.
Bank Building.

**LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA**

Fall and Winter Styles now ready
for your inspection. Also clean-
ing, pressing and repairing at
SCIARRA BROS.,
Tailors by Trade. 4 S. Chestnut.
Ask About Rebate Ticket.

**ELMER E. DUNLA
ARCHITECT**
224-328 State Life Bldg. 1st fl. in
APOLIS. Branch Office at
Seymour, Ind. smoke it
in another way.

Fall Hats

The Fall Hats are now ready.
We've not missed a style that's
correct. Most of men buy hats in
an off-hand way, as if it were a
matter of little account. It's a bad
idea, for nothing so makes or mars
a man's appearance as his Hat.

If you come here for your Fall
Hat, we'll fit your face and purse
perfectly.

Fall Stiff Hats, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Fall Soft Hats, \$1.00 to 4.00.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

It will now be in order for friends of the Mexican revolution to maintain that it was good, on the evidence that it died young.

That story of the practice duels between Frenchmen in connection with the Olympic games in England reads like an invention of yellow journalism.

If auto-catchers in suburban towns must shoot, would it not be more humane to plump their bullets at the tires than at young ladies on the back seats?

The fact that the steamer Ohio, on the Seattle-Nome route, was held for a month in the ice floes of Behring sea ought to advertise Alaska as a summer resort. Easterners who have been sweltering in a hot wave can find continued coolness in Uncle Sam's far northern possession.

The fatal wounding of a farmer near Butternut, who walked into a set gun that somebody had placed in a deer run, gives the authorities of that county an opportunity to get after a violator of the law. Set guns are prohibited at all times, and the shooting of deer is limited to a short time in the fall.

The renaming of the San Jacinto forest reservation after Grover Cleveland is a graceful tribute by President Roosevelt to the recently departed statesman's interest in the cause of forest preservation. Mr. Cleveland in 1897 signed the proclamation which created the reservation which is hereafter to bear his name.

The Common Council of Cleveland sets an early example by passing with an overwhelming vote an ordinance prohibiting the use of firearms or fireworks in the celebration of the Fourth of July. Other cities should follow suit, and thus give the movement for a safe and sane celebration of Independence Day winning momentum.

In establishing gasoline car service between Janesville and Fond du Lac, the Chicago & North-Western railroad is following the trend of the times in passenger transportation. There is no reason why the regular steam lines should not put on cars of this kind wherever service can be established without incurring danger through interference with the regular schedules.

The Third regiment has won the distinction of being the "shooting regiment" of the Wisconsin National Guard. This title is worth striving for, and the members of the other regiments will doubtless practice with more assiduity at their company ranges in order to wrest the title from the Third next year. Rivalry of this kind will surely make things interesting on the Camp Douglas rifle range.

Medicine Hat, the Canadian home of the "cold snap," is burning natural gas night and day because it is cheaper to use the gas during the entire twenty-four hours than to employ men to light the lamps in the evening and put them out in the morning. But daylight burning of gas is wasteful, and Medicine Hat may find eventually that a proper high use of the product would have been cheaper in the long run.

The extent and capacity of the new docks which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is constructing at Tacoma, Washington, should impress New Yorkers who are croaking about the decline of their export trade with the importance of making dock facilities ample and up-to-date. Port inconveniences and charges constitute obstacles to shipping, which follows the lines of least resistance.

The Interior and Agricultural departments will jointly investigate the effects of the grazing of herds of sheep and goats on watersheds in national parks which are of vital importance to irrigation schemes. It has frequently been said that goats in particular will devour brush and small trees as well as the grass. As the undergrowth in forests is of value in the conservation of moisture, its destruction would injure the watersheds.

An aeronaut at New York whose airship became disabled and shot earthward like a rocket landed on the feed wires of an electric railroad, from which he succeeded in letting himself down to terra firma. These wires were completely insulated. Had they been "live" wires the sequel of the ascension would have been sensational and aeronauts would be apprized of a new danger in making landings where power plants are distributing electric energy.

And now Nathan Straus of New York has given the city of Vienna a milk-pasteurization plant, and promises if it operates successfully to install similar apparatus in other Austrian towns. American babies, Irish babies, Austrian babies—babies the world over—are deemed worthy of a chance for life by Nathan Straus; and he is providing it for them at his own expense, by putting pure milk within the reach of the poor of great cities. He is a great philanthropist, and his name should be honored by his contemporaries as well as by the babies when they grow up.

The St. Louis Republic celebrated the beginning of the second century of its existence on Sunday, July 12, with an illustrated historical edition replete with interesting and valuable material culled from its files and other sources, giving sketches of the fifty-nine other papers in the United States which are older than one hundred years. If these newspapers there are more than seven in New England, and more than one hundred in Massachusetts. Only one of the original thirteen

teen possess centennial newspapers, and one of these is Vermont, which has three. There are five in Ohio, one in Kentucky, one in Indiana, and one—the Republic—in Missouri. The Republic boasts the proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi river. Its special issue compares favorably with the best achievements of its class, and is worthy of preservation in libraries.

"Round the shore where loud Lofoden whirled to death the roaring whale." Those lines, when Campbell wrote them, must have seemed to most of his readers like a feat of sheer imagination. Yet the monsters of the deep are subject to accident, despite their bulk. Dispatches from New York relate that the steamer St. Louis, which arrived at that port yesterday encountered a school of ten whales and ran into one of them, 62 feet long, cutting him nearly in two. It is as dangerous for a whale to disport about a steamship as for a dog to run in front of an automobile.

The settlement of the wage scale for the year to end with June, 1909, between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Western Bar-Iron Association insures peace for another year between thousands of workers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois and the iron manufacturers in that particular branch of the trade. The piddlers accepted a cut of 8 per cent., and the finishers an average reduction of 2 per cent. The fact that the agreement will hold for only a comparatively short period doubtless contributed toward the settlement.

A 12-year-old bather at Des Moines was trying to learn to swim with the assistance of what are known as swimming wings drowned in the Des Moines river within sight of two companions, who were unable to give him any assistance. This incident, with that of Sunday last, on the upper Milwaukee river, where one of two young canoeists who were drowned while bathing had on a pair of swimming wings, will increase the discredit into which the contrivances have been thrown by drownings due to their displacement on those who had implicit trust in them. Beware the swimming wings!

The Emperor of Germany is proceeding in accordance with wise design in encouraging yachting in German waters. When he began to patronize yachting he purchased American schooners, in order probably to stimulate rivalry against the products of foreign designers. Having succeeded in this he has now given orders for the construction of a schooner at Hamburg, and announced that he will place his latest American-built craft in ordinary. The Kaiser was called a "war lord" when he ascended the throne; but he has shown himself to be a master in the cultivation of the arts of peace and the uplifting of the various industries of Germany.

The duty of the common carrier as a servant is clearly indicated in the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, yesterday, in the case of a lumber company which had been refused service by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The commission declared that it is the duty of the common carrier to make necessary arrangements for all traffic, and to establish reasonable rates on freight, and no carrier is justified in refusing to accept freight on the ground that by carrying it into certain territory it would be interfering with the markets which provide traffic along its own lines.

Henri Farman, the French aeronaut, who has been engaged by an amusement syndicate to give a series of exhibitions in the United States with his aeroplane may not be able to keep his engagement because of the inability of his airship to go to the place of exhibition "on her own bottom," as is required of yachts which contest for the America's cup. The airship is too big to crate for shipment by steamer, and it would be an expensive task to take it apart and set it up in the United States. If the hopes of aeronauts are ever realized, airships of the future destined for service in the United States from Europe will be faced by no such predicament as may take money from Farman's purse.

\$2000 for a Cracker.

The "North Country Millionaire" who is said to have spent £100 on a box of Christmas crackers has not succeeded in snatching the record of—shall we say?—extravagance from that wealthy predecessor who two or three years ago paid £250 for a mere half-dozen crackers, specially made for him by a firm of London silversmiths. These costly confections were encased in an exquisite silver box, had wrappers of rare old lace and figured satin, and each contained in a silver casket, which formed its center, a valuable ring or brooch. But, so far as we know, the costliest cracker on record was one constructed in gold in such faithful imitation of a sheaf of wheat that its modeling kept an intricate goldsmith hard at work for six months. Tucked away in this golden sheaf was a ring set with rare and perfectly matched pearls; and the sum paid for this king of crackers, which measured only four inches in length, was £400.—Dundee Advertiser.

The Charlemagne Rose Tree.

The most venerable rose tree in existence is said to bloom against the ancient church of Hildesheim in Germany. Notwithstanding the many parties which at different times have been in the ascendancy, they all seem to have respected and tended the rose tree, which it is said was planted by Charlemagne. The trunk is now almost as big as a man's body. There are five principal limbs thrusting against the church, the tree being protected by iron railings enclosing an area of about twenty-six square feet. The rude German soldiers in early ages tended the tree. Catholics and Protestants, in turn masters of the town, drained the ground, the soldiers of Turin fastened up the branches with clamps and those of Napoleon, a century and a half later erected the railings.—London Globe.

The Women Men Like.

Deep down in his heart every man has a horror of the "blue stocking," a dread of the "clever" woman. He likes the woman to whom he can always go for sympathy.—Dickensian.

OBSEQUIES IN THE OCEAN.

A lean shark bathes in the summer sea by the sandy Jersey shore. And an inky squid and a stinging ray swear they will have his gore. A devilish comes at their call to arms And a Portuguese man-of-war. And the dogfish bark at the bold lone shark As he bathes on the sandy bar.

"Let the swordfish draw and the sea-horse neigh And the drumfish set to drumming! He wallows away in the nice, clean spray And he doesn't know what's a-coming. The wavering seagull flaps its wings And the wild waves wildly wave him. But the Jerseycow is angered now, And nothing on earth can save him."

The gray crab catches him under the tide, The dogfish snap at his heels, And he's shocked him stiff with a current supplied. By a school of electric eels. Then off they swim, in a funeral march Laid on a comb by a merman. And bury him drunk in the uttermost bank While a puff-blow preaches the sermon. —Newark Evening News.

AMINTA'S CALCULATIONS.

"How much a pound do you pay for your tobacco, Bee?" Aminta asked me one day. She has a way of calling me Bee—I think because my name really begins with some other letter.

I considered. "It depends," I explained. "On what," she inquired. I reflected. Aminta frowned. "On the quality," I informed her. She looked surprised. Probably she had imagined there was a uniform quality and a uniform price for the week.

"Well," she went on, "what is the price of the kind you generally smoke?" "A pound?" I asked. "Yes, of course," she answered. "Why of course?" I ventured. And as she didn't know, or couldn't say, I explained that I was not in the habit of buying the consoler by the pound.

"But you know how much a pound you pay for it, don't you?" she persisted. "I suppose so," I admitted. "Still, I have never bought a pound." "Well, how much, silly?" she rejoined. I took a sheet of paper and figured thereon.

"Well," she said, impatiently. "Tell me," I answered, "why you want to know."

"Oh," was all she said. Written thus, it seems little to say. In effect, however, it was a prolonged volume of sound, intended, no doubt, to express just what a man means when he says—well, when he is cross, and gives vent to his feelings in an exclamation. I did not wait for a reply to my question. I knew I shouldn't get one; or, if I did, it wouldn't be the real reason she would offer me, and in pressing her for an answer I should be impelling her to a further truth.

"It costs exactly—" I consulted my paper. Aminta stamped her small foot. "Just sixteen times as much as an ounce!" I said, slowly.

Aminta gave it up. I heard the door slam. But she found out, all the same. Not long afterward I was ill and had to spend a week in bed. During this period I smoked more than usual, with the result that not only did Aminta obtain certain information as to the price per quarter pound of my favorite mixture, but she also got a much exaggerated idea as to the quantity I consumed. When a man has nothing to do, he smokes, of course. It was on the basis of the amount of tobacco, cigarettes and cigars I smoked during that wretched week that Aminta arrived at the astonishing conclusion that in a year I smoked away a small fortune.

"Twenty-six pounds of tobacco a year at ten shillings a pound" (she mentioned the mixture by name, but the editor will not allow free advertisements), "is £13!" she declared one morning at breakfast. "So it is," I agreed, wondering a little.

"And 78 ounces of Egyptian cigarettes at a shilling an ounce is £3, eighteen." "Agreed," I sighed. I had a dim suspicion of what she had in mind.

"And 520 cigars at sixpence apiece amounts to no less than £26 a year, doesn't it?" she inquired, severely. "I suppose so," I admitted. "Though really I don't see."

"No, of course you don't see," she interrupted, "but you will see."

"Go on," I said, amiably and encouragingly. "I'm all attention," she went on. "Isn't that so?"

I yawned. "I don't know, I'm sure," I answered. "I never was good at figures."

"No, of course," retorted Aminta, your strong point is literature, isn't it?" I treated the remark with a dignified silence, and waited for her to continue.

"So that not counting matches—" she continued. "They aren't easy things to count, certainly," I observed.

"Have you finished?" she inquired, with an expression that the French call "saigne-doux."

Then there was silence—brief but restful. The clock ticked. Aminta tortured a poor, helpless handkerchief, while I speculated at the origin of her calculations. She appeared to be awaiting my answer.

"Why don't you count the matches?" I inquired, anxious to say something.

"Not counting the matches," she replied, "you waste on smoking nearly £43 a year, then?"

I reflected. Could it be? "No more than that," she went on. "For I haven't reckoned anything for pipes."

"Nor matches," I reminded her. She ignored the remark.

"Say £44," she remarked. "Say anything you like," I answered. "I say," she replied with dignity, "only that which is true."

"But, my dear," I protested, "I don't do anything of the sort. Why, it's absurd."

"Yes, it is absurd," she replied. "That is just what I think. Forty-four pounds! Why! that would pay the rent! And here you are literally smoking it."

For a moment I was unable to protest. "You're no answer, of course," declared Aminta triumphantly.

"Haven't I?" I retorted. As it happened, I had kept a careful note in my diary of all my expenditures during the preceding year. This diary I produced.

"Listen," I said. "For the week ending January 7th, my expenditure on tobacco was five pence, on cigarettes, the same, on cigars, nothing" (I am generally lax on this point, but I am generally honest on the other). "Total, ten pence. The next week, the same. The following week, one-and-sixpence. Then tenpence again."

"See," I said, pointing out the place to her. "And the total for the year is two pounds ten."

That settled Aminta. Feebly she explained that she had kept a careful account of what I had smoked during my week indoors, and it was with this information that she had based her calculations equal to the rent-per-annum.

It was very difficult to convince her of her mistake, but I finally succeeded.

But—would you believe it?—she seemed positively chagrined to discover that my extravagance was only about an eighteenth of the magnitude she had

calculated. I was, it seems, to be called upon to give up the extravagant habit—when it comes to economizing it is always the man who is asked to suffer—in order that Aminta might have a grand piano. She cannot play, but a grand piano would, as she explained, look so nice. And, of course, I had to upset all her calculations. Since then she's been trying. I am quite certain, to think of some other "economy."—W. H. King in London Leader.

EXPLORER IN MANCHURIA.

Hardships He Suffered in the Wilds of Northern Asia.

There arrived here yesterday from the far east a passenger on the steamer Ash-tabula, Frank N. Meyer, an explorer in the service of the department of agriculture, who for the past three years has been ransacking the primeval forests of Asia in the interests of Uncle Sam and the people of this country. He brought back with him a story of adventure on hitherto untrodden trails, tales of hardship and suffering and a collection of young trees that he believes will be invaluable additions to the forests and orchards of America. He also brought two monkeys, guaranteed immune against any ordinary kind of cold and able to whistle tunes. The whistling is United States, the tunes Chinese.

Among the agricultural specimens brought home by Meyer are bamboo trees of different species, and this bamboo the explorer regards as the most valuable part of his collection. "A lumber famine in the United States is a certainty," said Meyer, "before many years, and it will mean much to the country if before that time we can introduce the bamboo tree. The bamboo is the most useful tree in the world. It grows quickly and there is no limit to the purposes for which it can be utilized. In China the bamboo is used for making stakes, fences, roof tiles, water pipes, rope and hundreds of other purposes. The green sprouts of the bamboo are edible and boiled or fried are to be preferred, in my opinion, to asparagus."

Meyer also has brought a large number of ornamental trees, such as dwarf lemons and spruces. The monkeys he caught in the mountains north of Peking, where they live in the wilds. He brought them for the zoological gardens in Washington, where the climate has hitherto proved too trying for the ordinary monkey. A peculiarity of these monkeys is their ability to whistle.

Meyer was treated with the greatest consideration in China, but in Manchuria and Korea Japanese officials put every obstacle that they dared in his way. He was once arrested by a Japanese military passport that would take him through Manchuria. Even his credentials, the best that Uncle Sam could furnish, did not entirely disarm Japanese suspicion.

Meyer was attacked by outlaws at Khabarovsk in Siberia. One of them threw a bag over his head while two others grabbed his arms. He managed to get away free. With this he drew his dagger and drove the blade through the body of the man in front of him. When this man fell the others fled. During the last three weeks in the wilds he lived entirely on boiled oats and arrived at Vladivostok in a state of exhaustion.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE IVORY HUNTER.

His Troubles Begin When He Has to Get His Ivory Out of the Jungle.

First catch your ivory, then get it home—if you can. A man's troubles have barely begun when the tusks of the fallen monsters are chopped off, wrapped in sackcloth and taken back to camp. Each weighs fifty, or even one hundred pounds. I have seen specimens that are on record as tipping the scales at 250 pounds. Suppose I have got together \$100,000 worth of fine ivory. I am perhaps a thousand miles from anywhere, with this load of 50,000 or 60,000 pounds. The road to the coast is full of bandits and vehicles, even no draft animals. The stuff must be carried across the wilds of Africa on the backs of native porters, who think nothing of dropping their loads and deserting, if the fancy happens to seize them. The worst of the hunting is nothing to what such a home-ward march may mean. I have had my men shot down by hostile tribes from ambush with poisoned arrows; I have seen them die in agony from the bites of noxious insects; I have been attacked by bands of Dinkas who knew the value of ivory as well as I did and who tried to help themselves to mine.—Berkeley Hutton in Everybody's.

Old Scottish Sanctuary.

The old sanctuary of the abbey and palace of Holyrood house, to quote the full description, was an interesting institution. The debtor was free from arrest during the week. On entering the sanctuary he enrolled himself in a formal manner and obtained a room, that is, if he could pay for it. There was a public house within the boundaries, and it was not uncommon to see the debtor in the inn playing dominoes and his creditors standing looking in at the window with wistful eyes. The debtor was safe, and he knew it, and the face of the creditor told the same tale. Sunday being a holy day, the debtor could leave his sanctuary and visit his family, but he had to be careful to get back to Holyrood on Sunday night. Sometimes a debtor had the temerity to leave on a week day, but he did so at his peril.—London Globe.

Where Swedenborg Was Buried.

Emmanuel Swedenborg, whose remains are being removed to Sweden, is buried beneath the Swedish church which adjoins the once notorious Rat-cliff highway, now metamorphosed into respectable St. George street. He lies beside another distinguished Swede, Dr. Solander, the disciple of Linnaeus and fellow laborer in botany with Sir Joseph Banks, who sent the first lecturer on natural science to Oxford. The Swedish church was founded at the last "supper party" on dress promulgated in England. On Sunday, September 18, 1748, an order was read here prohibiting all natives of Sweden from wearing gold or silver lace on their clothes. Although Swedenborg formed no definite religious organization, his adherents are still numerous and possess at least four chapels in London.—Westminster Gazette.

Sardines Deserting France.

An unexplained phenomenon of sea life has caused great loss to the sardine fishers and packers on the west coast of France. The French sardines have long been known everywhere for their superior quality, but during the past season they seem to have deserted their favorite haunts, and most of the few caught have been too large for packing. No satisfactory explanation of the disappearance of the fish, upon which an extensive industry was based, has been offered. Some of the packers say that the fishermen themselves are to blame, because the price of bait, imported from Norway and Sweden, having risen, they neglected to strew it in the usual quantities over the water, and thus the shoals of fish were not attracted to the coast.

Immunity from Fleas.

A French doctor makes the statement that if a person takes a sulphur tablet or two each day fleas will leave him alone.

SUMMER SENTIMENTS.

Some folks, they like the summertime When every flower grows shining. And the wind is lost and tumbled In the honeysuckle vines: When the brown bees are a-brugging' 'Benny the honey what they made, But it's mighty hot for plowin' When it's ninety in the shade!

I'm sorter "out" with summer, Though peaches can't be beat, An' I hankers after melons With the pink juice drippin' sweet! But I don't like the briles and brins, Though the mortgage must be paid, It's a zig-zag road a-plowin' When it's ninety in the shade! —F. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution.

FADS AND FASHIONS.

Of the numerous accessories that give a toilette the real touch of elegance, the new Pierrot ruches are, just at present the things of great importance. They are extremely fashionable and they give a certain dressy air to many a summer suit. Malines, tulle, chiffon, ostrich plumes, taffeta or velvet are used in making these ruffles, but tulle or malines are perhaps used most generally. They are worn close to the throat and are fastened at one side by a bow of ribbon with long ends or by an artificial rose. All colors are shown so it is possible to get one that matches or harmonizes with some part of the costume. They are fast-boned, taking the place of the high-boned stocks, but when this ruche is not adopted, there is a plaiting at least two inches wide finishing the top of the collar.

There is a delightful showing of parasols this season in every fashionable shade and design. Those of taffetas are extremely smart to carry with tailored suits. Matching in color. Plain colored silks, checks or stripes, are favorites for morning use and there are some parasols seen with a brilliant colored velvet stitched from the center on, and once between each rib. As a border there may be some wide lace applied flatly. I noticed a handsome taffeta parasol the other day in a very elegant design. It was striped with two shades of Alice-blue on a white ground and had a checked border outlined with broad stripes of cerise satin. A silk tassel of cerise satin was tied around the handle. The linen parasols that accompany the costumes of the same material and color are exceedingly fashionable. However, such ones can not be found in the shops except by accident; they have to be ordered with the gown. The costume and parasol is of white linen, the dress may be embroidered in one or more colors of linen floss. Occasionally we find soutache braid combined with the floss or the finer Heracles braid which is fast becoming popular. The more elaborate parasols are made of flannel, Irish crochet and cluny and usually are lined with colored messaline. They have chiffon or tulle. Very dainty are the ones of white silk inset with beautiful lace and medallions.

There are more individual styles in hairdressing, at the present, than there have been for many months. Marcelling has practically gone, although it is seen at some evening affairs. With a high arrangement, the back of the hair may be marcelled, leaving a soft pompadour in front. The puffs and coils may be arranged in the work which need not become too loose. Sometimes the hair is parted in front and puffed in a wide effect at the sides. The low coiffures are gaining favor because they correspond with the classic lines of the evening gowns that are the height of fashion. One arrangement is a moderately high, soft pompadour reaching on the sides to the puffs and rolls that are clustered low in the neck. For a profile that is classic, this style should be adopted, but one should be careful not to place the coil too low. This arrangement is more becoming in profile than at front face. The psychic knot is the popular design of the present writing, but is best suited for evening wear. The Parisian's idea is to give a long appearance to the head by arranging the psychic knot far out at the back. It is sometimes worn low in the nape of the neck with a very low pompadour. This style is most successfully worn by the tall, slender woman with delicate features.

Cretone and toile de Jouy has gained the highest favor in the world of fashion. However, some of the smaller accessories, such as belts, stocks and collar and cuff sets are made in such cheap qualities that they are getting too "common" to be really stylish. And yet at almost the first glance one can note the difference. Recently I saw a coat and skirt suit of cretone with dull red and green as the prevailing colors, and in a vine design which entirely covered the ground of cream color. It was a tailored suit of a late model, and a very striking one, too. The coat was the 30-inch length, made cutaway, which fastened with one gilt button on the breast. The skirt was the circular model with one seam in front which was ornamented with a row of gilt buttons from belt to hem.

The gloves of this summer have seen very few changes except that the price of the long gloves is a trifle lower than in past seasons. This is because the long, mousquetaire sleeves have been the fashion for all evening gowns. The long gloves of glass and suede are even too thick for warm days and silk ones either in white or some delicate color are very much worn. Some are embroidered with forget-me-nots or rose buds in the white silk, and those of a delicate color are often worked in self-tones. It would seem that one could find gloves to match any dress so many are the different colors shown. Openwork extension on the arm is popular because it is so cool and when selected in a delicate cream color or biscuit, it produces a cool, summery effect. One must not forget that the correct gloves for morning wear with the tailored suit are the heavy tan dog-skin gloves which fasten with two buttons and are heavily stitched in dark brown.

Although it is very late in the season for any interest to be taken in millinery, yet this year there are so many, many different styles and new shapes offered that women who thought their summer supply of hats complete have been and will even now be tempted to purchase one or two more of these bewitching hats. A very popular feature in the season's hats is the frill of lace just under the brim which falls in apparent carelessness over the hair. However, there are just as many frills above the brims as below. Roses are the favorites of all flowers and are exquisite in the different shades of rose color. Soft ribbon, chiffon, and net and lace are all chief in the trimming of midsummer hats. Ostrich plumes, however, and paradise plumes are always fashionable, the former in white or delicately tinted colors. The Charlotte Corday hat is the most attractive of all summer styles, and really nothing could be prettier than a mass of light fluffy hair tucked under the drooping brim and frill of lace. The majority of hats are of moderate size, but there are numerous exceptions to the rule. There are no bandeaus, everything is set firmly on the head or as flatly as possible on the puffs and curls. The bowl or bell-shaped hat is receiving much favor again. The brims turn down, and unlike the mushroom shape of a year ago, they are of even proportions all

around. They are often tilted slightly at one side to give height to the wearer. A style very similar to this one has the brim rolling up on one side while the rest of the brim droops prettily. Some of the large hats of flexible straw have the brims drawn down at both sides. These quaint shapes are especially becoming to young faces.

Lingerie gowns were never lovelier or more fashionable than they are this year. The elaborate ones are most attractive made with a train on the skirt which is attached to the waist by a wide girdle. The ones built on princess lines are fitted perfectly smooth over the hips and are without a tuck or plait from throat to hem. The trimmings are very elaborate in lace, embroidery, medallions, galleons and insertions. Such a gown is worn over a train princess slip of taffeta and is perfect in its delicate color rather than white. The one tone costume is temporarily out of favor.

A late fad in handbags is seen in the shape of a diablo, which is hung from the wrist by a narrow ring or bracelet or by a silk cord and tassel. Other novelties of color in a imitation of the cover of a monkish missal, and some are made to represent a dragon fly or butterfly. On these the insect is raised above the background of leather and the wings are set with ornaments of amethyst, jade or moonstone. There are also dog's heads in very natural colorings. These bags are made in every fashion of the season and a particularly fashionable leather is pale mottled lizard skin.

The separate coat of crepe de chine is now by far more fashionable than the one of pongee. It is just the right weight material that is needed in such an indispensable summer and it makes an ideal coat for summer wear. It is so much more useful than the last wraps which are usually very much trimmed with braid, embroidery, heavy laces and Italian cut work—very ornamented, but very unserviceable. For traveling, the long wrap of crepe de chine is the most practical because it does not catch or hold the dust, nor does it rumple like linen, growing more and more popular now that its excellencies are appreciated.

One of the most attractive styles of the season is the checked suit with a plain coat. We have had so many costumes of one color that a change of this sort is gladly accepted. It is most becoming when worn with a slender woman who can easily stand the break in lines and designs. The other day I noticed a smart costume of brown and white checked linen. The skirt was plaited with bias strips inset to give the effect of alternating box pleats in straight and diagonal lines. Around the bottom of the skirt was a band of plain brown which was finished on each edge with soutache braid. The coat was the popular length and was outlined with the soutache, and at the sides was applied in military fashion. The same effect was given on the sleeves and at the back. The smartest effect was in the lapels, which were of plain brown satin cut pointed with the lower part extending down the coat front. Inside the lapels were some large button moulds covered with the plain material. A vest of white braided in soutache was very effective. If one decided to have a summer costume similar to this model, it would be an excellent idea to have a skirt of plain color trimmed with the checked material, for in this way, two whole costumes can be had.

The lace stocks that are being worn this summer are a great relief from the high, embroidered linen collars that were the fashion a year ago at this time, and are still more or less worn. The lace collar however high, is not as thick and warm as the linen one and it is worn on almost any lace collar. Some of them are finished with a band of silk around the base of the collar, which is made into a smart little bow in front, while others have a pleated bow of the same lace or net as the stock. A rather dressy finish for a stock is velvet ribbon perhaps a half inch wide put at both edges of the collar. They fasten the back and the band is made into two tiny bows with the ends left hanging a few inches, finished with silk tassels of matching color.

THE CRUELTY OF WAR.

The Fate of the Warship Mindanao by Cannon and Fire.

It is part of war's destruction, "When unable to capture, spike your enemy's guns." The port at Cavite was equipped with a battery of the latest improved Krupp cannon, every one of which we saw in the bandage of gun-cotton. Gun-cotton looks just like cube sugar strung on copper wire. When each gun had a string of it around its middle we switched on the current and the deed was done. They were effectively choked, resembling long rolls of butter that had been gassed between the thumb and finger, leaving an encircling depression of course. It was just like a pity, just as it was a pity and a shame to treat the Mindanao as we did. She was a beautiful transport, fresh from Spain, her cargo still aboard, and during the battle she had been run up on the shoals off Las Pines and abandoned. That very day, before the sun had set, as our engines were playing "Behold the Captive," she steamed out, and our forward turrets sent out long shells full length, clean through and through her, then whirled majestically and repeated the salute from our aft turrets.

In the morning she was still there, and we sent the little Concord out to set her on fire. She burned for a week, and I never look toward her without devouring flames without wondering how much provision they were consuming, but we are obeying orders. They distinctly read, "Engage and destroy."—"Three Years Behind the Guns" in St. Nicholas.

English Manners.

As things are, the most perfect manners in the world are to be found in some few families of our own aristocracy and in the "village nobles" of France and Austria. Is there any reason that England should consent to occupy a lower grade? None in the world. But a first step toward a change for the better is to realize that we have of late changed very much for the worse.—Queen.

England's Oldest Spinster.

The death has taken place at Peterborough of Miss Anne Mander, the oldest resident of the city and believed to be the oldest spinster in the country. She was within a few days of entering her hundredth year. On attaining her ninetieth birthday she had a letter of congratulation from Queen Victoria.—London Standard.

Big Money in Fairs.

Since the United States government began to patronize expositions, down to the Jamestown fair, Congress has appropriated a total of \$28,752,251 for world's fairs, of which only \$485,000 has been spent west of the Rocky mountains, at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

—In the last eight years the three great iron countries have produced 310,300,000 tons of pig iron, of which over half has come out of the United States.

DOCTOR ADVISED USE OF CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed—
Eczema in Raw Spot on Baby
Boy's Face Lasted for Months—
Cried with Pain when Washed.

**ECZEMA WAS CURED AND
HAS NEVER REAPPEARED**

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. I am still using the Cuticura Soap; I think it is the finest toilet soap I ever used. I keep my little girl's hair and face cleansed with it too. I am so thankful for what Cuticura has done for us. Mrs. M. L. Harris, R. F. D. 1, Alton, Kan., May 14 and June 12, '07."

SANATIVE

Antiseptic Cleansing Is Best
Accomplished by Cuticura.

Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the purest, sweetest, and most effective remedies, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as for restoring to health, strength, and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women. Guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Kind of Skin Disease. Cuticura Soap (22¢) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50¢) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50¢) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Diarrhoea Cured.
"My father has for years been troubled with diarrhoea, and tried every means possible to effect a cure, without avail," writes John H. Zirkle of Philippi, W. Va. "He says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy advertised in the Philippi Republican and decided to try it. The result is that one bottle cured him and he has not suffered with the disease for eighteen months. Before taking this remedy he was a constant sufferer. He is now sound and well although sixty years old, can do as much work as a young man." Sold by C. W. Milhous.

Kentucky Mob Foiled.
Paducah, Ky., Aug. 18.—A mob of seventy-five secured the keys to the city jail and with weapons and a rope searched for Will Hornsby, a negro, who is charged with attempting to assault Nita Powell. They were shown through the county jail by the jailer, but did not find the negro. They then left.

Death of Rollo B. Oglesbee.
Laporte, Ind., Aug. 18.—Rollo B. Oglesbee of Laporte, head of the Indiana banking department of the state auditor's office, and well known over the state as a newspaper man, politician and historic writer, is dead at Indianapolis of heart disease, aged forty-eight years.

WEAK HEART'S
are caused by indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of indigestion, you have no doubt had shortness of breath, rapid heart beats, heartburn or palpitation of the heart. Indigestion causes the stomach to expand—swell, and puff up against the heart. This crowds the heart and interferes with its action, and in the course of time the heart becomes diseased.

Kodol For Dyspepsia

digests what you eat, takes the strain off of the heart, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the Stomach and Digestive Tract, Nervous Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach.

After eating, my food would distress me by making my heart palpitate and I would become very weak. Finally I got a bottle of Kodol and it gave me immediate relief. After using a few bottles I am cured. MRS. LORING NICHOLS, Penn. N. Y.

I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me. D. KAUBLE, Nevada, O.

Digests What You Eat

Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc. Prepared at the Laboratory of E. C. Wiley & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A FINE TRIBUTE TO MR. SHERMAN

Utica Does Honor to Distinguished Citizen Today.

NOMINEE IS DULY NOTIFIED

With Appropriate Ceremonies and a General Outpouring of His Neighbors, Congressman Sherman Receives Formal Notification of the Honor Accorded Him by the Chicago Convention, Senator Burrows Speaking on Behalf of the Convention's Committee—The Nominee's Response.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Representative James S. Sherman, at noon today, was formally notified of his nomination for the vice presidency by the Republican party. The notification



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

was made the occasion of a general holiday and the residents of the city, irrespective of party, took part in the tribute to a fellow townsman. Many thousands of visitors are in the city.

The notification took place in front of the Sherman home in Genesee street, Senator Burrows, who was temporary chairman of the convention which nominated Mr. Sherman, delivering the formal address of notification. In responding, the nominee said in part:

"The nomination you tender me is accepted—accepted with a gratitude commensurate with the great honor conferred; accepted with a full appreciation of the obligations which accompany that honor, an honor greater because my name is linked with that of William H. Taft, whom I respect and esteem highly and who approaches the high office of president exceptionally well equipped to discharge the duties and bear the varied and weighty responsibilities of that exalted position. My acceptance could not be made with honor unless I were in full accord with the declaration of principles adopted by the convention. Not only am I in full and complete accord with my party's platform, but I endorse every word of the statement made by Mr. Taft in his address of acceptance when notified of his nomination as the Republican candidate for president.

"That speech fully and comprehensively discusses the issues of this campaign as presented by the platforms of the two great parties, so that it is appropriate that my statement should be short. Those not convinced by the presentation of Mr. Taft I could not hope to persuade. It is, however, in conformity with custom that I refer at least briefly to some of the important issues of the campaign.

"First, then, let me say that I am a protectionist. I am sufficiently practical to value the utility of a fact higher than the beauty of a theory, and I am a protectionist because experience has demonstrated that the application of that principle has lifted us as a nation to a plane of prosperity above that occupied by any other people.

"I especially commend that plank of our platform which promises an early revision of tariff schedules. That pledge will be fulfilled in an adjustment based in every particular upon the broad principles of protection for all American interests, alike for labor, for capital, for producers and consumers. The Dingley bill when enacted was well adapted to the then existing conditions. The developments of industrial prosperity in a decade, which in volume and degree have surpassed our most rosy expectations, have so altered conditions that in certain details of schedules they no longer in every particular mete out justice to all. In this readjustment the principle of protection must and will govern.

"The Republican party believes in the equality of all men before the law; believes in granting labor's every request that does not seek to accord rights to one man denied to another. Fair-minded labor asks no more, no less, and approves the record of the Republican party because of that party's acts.

"I have helped to make my party's record in the enactment of the eight hour law, the employers' liability act, the statutes to minimize the hazard of

railroad employees, the child labor law for the District of Columbia and other enactments designed especially to improve the conditions of labor. I cannot hope to better state my position on injunctions than by a specific endorsement of Mr. Taft's Cincinnati declaration on that subject. That endorsement I make.

"As a nation our duty compels that by every constitutional and reasonable means the material and educational condition of the colored race be advanced. This we owe to ourselves as well as to them. As the result of a course of events that can never be reversed, they are a part of our civilization; their prosperity is our prosperity; their debasement would be our misfortune. The Republican party, therefore, will offer every encouragement to the thrift, industry and intelligence that will better their prospect of higher attainment.

"I believe in the maintenance of such an army, the upbuilding of such a navy as will be the guarantee of the protection of American citizens and American interests everywhere, and an omen of peace; that at every exposed point we may be so fortified that no power on earth may be tempted to molest us. I believe in the restoration of the American merchant marine and in rendering whatever financial aid may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

"I approve the movement for the conservation of our natural resources, the fostering of friendly foreign relations, the enforcement of our civil service law and the enactment of such statutes as will more securely and more effectively preserve the public health.

"Our platform, as it should do, pledges adherence to the policies of President Roosevelt; promises to continue the work inaugurated during his administration, to insure to persons and property every proper safeguard, and all necessary strengthening of administrative methods will be provided to furnish efficient inspection and supervision and prompt righting of every injustice, discrimination and wrong.

"I have not touched upon every plank of our splendid platform, but I reiterate my full and unqualified approval of its every promise.

"The work that has been given the Republican party to do has been of immense importance. Much of that work has been fully accomplished; some has yet to be completed. Republican declarations once in our platform and no longer there are omitted because they have become accomplished facts. On the other hand, Democratic declarations have been abandoned because the voters have pronounced them to be unwise and unsafe and unsuited to our times and our country.

"Shall the people rule?" is declared by the Democratic platform and candidate to be 'the overshadowing issue' now under discussion. It is no issue. Surely the people shall rule; surely the people have ruled; surely the people do rule. No party rules. The party, commissioned by the people, is simply the instrument to execute the people's will and from that party which does not obey their expressed will or which lacks the wisdom to lead successfully the people will withdraw their commission.

"For half a century, with but two exceptions, the people have commissioned the Republican party to administer the national government—commissioned it because its declared principles appealed to their best judgment, commissioned it because the common sense of the American people scented danger in Democratic policies. Ours always has been, always must be, a government of the people. That party will after March 4 next execute old laws and enforce new ones as in November it is commissioned by the people to do. That commission will be from an untrammelled American electorate. Shame on the party which, shame on the candidate who, insults the American people by suggestion or declaration that a majority of its electorate is venal. The American voter, with rare exception, in casting his ballot is guided by his best judgment, by his desire to conserve his own and the public weal.

"The overshadowing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved? Shall a party of demonstrated capacity in administrative affairs be continued in power? Shall the reins of government be placed in experienced hands, or do the people prefer to trust their destinies to an aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists, whose only claims to a history is a party name they pilfered?

"With a record of four decades of wise legislation, two-score years of faithful administration, offering its fulfilled pledges as a guaranty of its promises for the future, the Republican party appeals to the people and, with full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, awaits the rendition of the November verdict.

Recommended to Grand Jury.

Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 18.—The corner's jury at the inquest over the body of Earl Nelson, the young man who was bayoneted by Joseph B. Klein, a member of the First Infantry, Illinois national guard, while the special bearing the company of which he was a member was passing through this city, has returned a verdict recommending that Klein be held for action by the grand jury. Immediately after the finding was reported, B. W. Nelson, father of Earl Nelson, swore out a warrant for Klein's arrest.

Secretary Garfield of the interior department has returned from an inspection tour through the public land states and territories.



Dust and Disease Germs.

Each day science brings to light new phases of the menace of dust to health. Germ-life and dust are in close alliance. The interests of health require not only stringent measures for the destruction of germs themselves, but for the suppression of dust in which the most dangerous germs are bred and carried. The only safe way to purchase coffee is to buy Climax in sealed dust-proof packages.

How Big Does a Dollar Look?

No matter how big, a single pound of coffee at 30c knocks a hole in it. Yet you must have good coffee. If you can get better coffee and save 10c a pound, how much would that mean to you in a month?

We guarantee that

CLIMAX PACKAGE COFFEE

(Never Sold in Bulk)

is at least equal in quality to any 30c coffee you can buy. And it is better because it is protected by a sealed package from all the dirt, dust and germs bulk coffee comes in contact with. Clean, whole berries, roasted just right and packed, immediately after roasting, in sealed packages. It retains indefinitely its strength and delicious flavor. Every cup has

"The Aroma That Makes You Hungry"

We know that if you ever try Climax you will buy it again and again. Therefore in order to introduce it upon your table, we are offering the most liberal inducement ever made. Each package contains a

Present and a Premium Coupon

One hundred coupons are good for a watch or any one of a long list of attractive premiums.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

The Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Chronic Diarrhoea Relieved.

Mr. Edward E. Henery, with the United States Express Co., Chicago writes, "Our General Superintendent Mr. Quick, handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy some time ago to check an attack on the old chronic diarrhoea. I have used it since that time and cured many on our trains who have been sick. I'm an old soldier who served with Ruford B. Hayes and William McKinley four years in the 23 Ohio Regiment, and have no ailment except chronic diarrhoea, which this remedy stops at once." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Livestock at New York.

Cattle—\$3.75@6.50. Hogs—\$5.00@7.10. Sheep—\$3.00@4.50. Lambs—\$4.50@6.75.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.50@6.75. Hogs—\$3.50@7.15. Sheep—\$3.00@4.50. Lambs—\$5.00@6.25.

Wheat at Toledo.

Sept. 23½c; Dec. 95½c; cash, 93½c.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile ointment is prepared for piles and itching of the private parts. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by A. J. Pellens. By mail, for 50c and \$1.00.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, 90c; No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 77c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 46c. Hay—Clover, \$8.00@8.50; timothy, \$9.00@12.50; mixed, \$8.50@12.50. Cattle—\$3.50@7.00. Hogs—\$4.50@7.00. Sheep—\$3.00@4.00. Lambs—\$3.50@6.50. Receipts—1,500 hogs; 350 cattle; 200 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 95½c. Corn—No. 2, 80½c. Oats—No. 2, 48½c. Cattle—\$2.25@5.30. Hogs—\$3.75@7.00. Sheep—\$1.50@3.50. Lambs—\$4.00@6.25.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 94½c. Corn—No. 2, 78c. Oats—No. 2, 46c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.75@7.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.50. Hogs—\$5.00@6.90. Sheep—\$3.50@4.25. Lambs—\$4.00@6.60.

A Faithful Friend.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since it was first introduced to the public in 1872, and have never found one instance where a cure was not speedily effected by its use. I have been a commercial traveler for eighteen years and never start out on a trip without this my faithful friend," says H. S. Nichols of Oakland, Ind. Ter. When a man has used a remedy for thirty-five years he knows its value and is competent to speak of it. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Frank B. Shields arrived here from Boston Sunday to spend a few days with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Shields.

Building Material

For the Best at
the Lowest Price
Delivered on
Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.